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FRANCE ACCUSED OF GIVING WAR STORES TO TURKS

Allegation That Arms and Uniforms of French Army in Syria Were Handed Over to Kemalist Turks Is Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Contradictory statements are made about the alleged French assistance to Turkey. Today an important French personage definitely denies that war matériel has been supplied, but he adds that France has only armed gendarmerie which guards the frontier. The story as told by Auguste Gauvain, director of the "Journal des Débats" is that upon the pressing invitation of Franklin Bouillon, who hastened during the conference to Cannes and, contrary to the advice of the War Minister, Aristide Briand gave orders to deliver to the Kemalists the matériel belonging to the French army of occupation presumabily on its evacuation. The value is estimated at 200,000,000 francs.

Mr. Gauvain continues that there were 10,000 uniforms, 5000 horses, 8000 Mauser rifles of the Syrian legion, together with munitions. Such a statement immediately provoked in parliamentary circles considerable emotion, especially as the order of delivery was, according to Mr. Gauvain, given on the eve of the fall of Mr. Briand.

It is not surprising that attempts are being made to ascertain the accuracy of the information which is so precise. Mr. Bouillon was interviewed by the "Echo de Paris." The negotiator of the Angora Treaty smiled, and said "200,000,000 francs, it is absurd." The interviewer responded:

"But if the valuation of the matériel ceded seems to you to be exaggerated, will you state in what condition took place this surrender of matériel."

No Information Given

"I can say nothing about the subject," declared Mr. Bouillon, "I was the negotiator of the treaty with the Turks, and must be silent."

The interviewer persisted: "You probably know that certain parliamentary commissions, moved by the facts that have been revealed, have apparently decided to request explanations."

"I am ready to give them to the commission," said Mr. Bouillon, and laughingly he added: "You can say that you found me neither cast down nor afraid."

General Gouraud had apparently given orders that silence should be preserved, but a representative of the "Journal" succeeded in eliciting from an unnamed person a statement to the effect that Mr. Bouillon arrived in Syria with a commission from the government, and General Gouraud had not to discuss the instructions given by the Premier to his plenipotentiary, who had come to negotiate with Angora. He, therefore, cannot say whether the matériel of the French occupational troops, and in what quantity, has been delivered to the Turks. It is for the government to reply.

Moreover, if Mr. Bouillon was at Cannes, General Gouraud was at Paris and could not intervene. Whatever his representative at Beirut has done is only in accordance with instructions.

Precise Information Wanted

In view of the denial recorded at the beginning of this cable, the affair may prove to be much ado about nothing, but the "Echo de Paris" adds that it believes that information of a precise character will be demanded from Mr. Bouillon on this special point of the negotiations which he conducted with the Kemalist Government.

It is now decided that on February 1 Lord Curzon and Marquess della Torretta will meet Raymond Poincaré in Paris to discuss the revision of the Sèvres Treaty. The conversations will not be regarded as a formal conference. It is hoped to prepare the way for mediation between the Greeks and Turks, but the principal difficulty is to obtain the acceptance of mediation by the adversaries. The Greek legation at Paris declares that the reported démarches of the British representative at Athens calling for the abdication of King Constantine and the return of Eleutherios Venizelos is without foundation. When George Baltazzi, the Greek Foreign Minister, and Sir Francis Lindley met at Rome no allusion was made to the Greek King.

Greeks Less Optimistic

British Support of Greece Now Being Influenced by Other Factors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Prime Minister, will be at hand for consultation, if necessary, when the triple conference of Foreign Ministers meets in Paris on February 1 to discuss the issues involved in the war between the Greeks and Kemalist Turks. Mr. Gounaris is still in London, and may go to Paris within the next few days.

The Greek Premier has now been absent from his country more than three months, engaged in discussions in Paris, Rome and London, and in attempts to raise a Greek loan. George Baltazzi, the Foreign Minister, is in Paris at the moment, and it is anticipated in Greek quarters that before long a Turkish Nationalist delegation will appear on the scene from Angora.

Greek statesmen are reluctantly compelled to admit that circumstances are tending inevitably toward a revision of the Sèvres peace treaty, and that in certain respects the situation is not quite so favorable from their point of view as it was when the question was discussed by the Supreme Council in London.

France and Italy, of course, are as unsympathetic toward Greek claims as ever, the hand of Mustapha Kemal Pasha has been strengthened by the conclusion of the Bouillon agreement with the French, the Greek exchequer is depleted by the campaign in Asia Minor, which failed to achieve its object, and a Turkish attack is fully anticipated as soon as conditions permit of military operations being undertaken.

Feeling in India

"Above all Greek statesmen realize that, justified or not, the representations that are being made to the British Government on behalf of Muhammadan Turkey in connection with the grave troubles in India are having an effect. Constant dripping wears away a stone, and the counsels of distinguished men of affairs from Aga Kahn to Lord Northcliffe are beginning to have their effect in London.

Lord Northcliffe visited India in the course of his world tour. In an interview he analyzed the causes of Indian unrest and, dwelling particularly on the Turkish question, said that "Muhammadans bitterly resent the British attitude after causing Muhammadan to fight Muhammadan in Mesopotamia. The recent loan to Greece is especially resented. Moderate Muhammadans state that Indian Muhammadans, who are communicating with all Muhammadan countries, feel most deeply the slight they consider has been put upon the Caliphate.

"Their veneration for the Sultan of Turkey, as head of Islam, is of quite recent date. Since the Crimean War they have learnt to revere the Sultan, as Roman Catholics revere the Pope, and regard the disintegration of Turkey in Europe and Asia much as a (Roman) Catholic would regard the fall of the Holy See."

According to Lord Northcliffe's investigations among Muhammadans, peace could be restored to India by the granting of the following program: Recognition of the Sultan as head of Islam and warden of the holy places; the return of Adrianople to Turkey, and the handing over of the whole of Asia Minor, including Smyrna, to Turkey.

In conclusion he said that the situation in India was much uglier than the home press appeared to know, and official, commercial and press authorities were insistent on the urgency of a complete and rapid settlement of the Muhammadan impasse.

Greek Confidence Dwindling

Greek authorities dispute the validity of the Muhammadan arguments, but the fact is beginning to be realized that their validity matters little if the arguments are believed in India. British statesmen have to reckon with sentiment as well as facts, and the knowledge of that is reflected by the dwindling Greek confidence in the continuance of British moral or diplomatic support for their plans.

Smyrna, and its future government, with the hinterland behind it will be the main subject of discussion at the coming conference in the opinion of Greek circles. Much has been said recently in the press about Thrace, but that question is not regarded as so urgent as the Smyrna problem. The city and environs containing 1,250,000 people has now been governed for 18 months by a Greek administration, which during that time has repatriated more than 100,000 Greeks who had been deported by the Turks.

The area outside that allotted to Greece by the Sèvres treaty—between the Smyrna and the Baghdad railway—is still under its former Turkish administration controlled by Greek agents from Smyrna. These agents have no power of initiative. Their rôle is to direct that of the Turks, and their authority is secured by the fact that the whole area is in the Greek military zone and under the supreme control of the Greek military commander-in-chief.

Full advantage will be taken by the Greeks, if they are allowed to plead their case, of the argument that possession is nine points of the law, and also that the Sèvres treaty gives them Smyrna. They will plead too that they have been the servants of the Allies in Asia Minor. Whether any of these arguments count in the discussions in Paris remains to be seen.

The Sèvres treaty is regarded as no longer operative by those who were its former friends. It has been pushed aside by the exigencies of national politics, and what happens to it and to Greece, it is believed on all sides, depends on the larger problem of Anglo-French relations in the future, and a satisfactory adjustment of the problems outstanding between the two countries.

PLEA FOR FEDERATION

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—The Federal Congress of the Federation of Central American Republics has decided to send a commission to Guatemala to endeavor to induce the Guatemalan Government to reverse its recent decision to secede from the federation, says a despatch from Tegucigalpa.

BRITAIN IS EAGER TO SUPPORT FRANCE

Anglo-British Pact Supported as Peace of Europe Is Felt to Rest on Hearty Cooperation Between London and Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Despite the fall of Aristide Briand's Cabinet, hope is still entertained that the Franco-British pact will form the basis of a very necessary and closer understanding between the partners in the long-standing Entente Cordiale.

It is considered certain in official circles here that the reported modification of the agreement proposed by the Quai d'Orsay, including such terms as will make the pact of a reciprocal and bi-lateral nature, will not be objected to. Nor will there be any exception taken to Raymond Poincaré's decision that future communications between the heads of the respective governments shall take place through the recognized channels of diplomacy rather than at the table of the Supreme Council, much as Downing Street would prefer discussion by conference.

As regards Mr. Poincaré's opposition to the present unilateral nature of the pact, it is felt that his proposed extension of tenure has been advanced more out of consideration for France's amour propre than due to any fundamental disagreement with the terms contained therein.

The instructions received by the French Ambassador, Count de Saint-Aulaire, from Mr. Poincaré for his guidance in negotiating the agreement with Lord Curzon on the proposed alteration in the Anglo-French treaty are being jealously guarded. The nature of these will not be disclosed until tomorrow when the Count meets Lord Curzon at the Foreign Office.

Duration of the Treaty

It is fairly evident from what has so far emerged, however, that the term of years which the pact is to cover is considered too short by the French Government. The British proposal was that it should be effective for 10 years, but the French are of opinion that just at the very time when France will probably stand in most need of British support the treaty will be terminating. The French proposal, therefore, is that the term of the treaty should be extended to 20 or 30 years. It is not anticipated there will be the slightest difficulty in meeting the French wishes in this respect.

Considerable comment has been made with regard to Mr. Poincaré's strictures on discussing and arranging matters of international concern through the medium of the Supreme Council. Likewise his subsequent decision that the embassies shall in the future be the sole mediums for diplomatic exchanges.

The reason for this, it is stated, lies in the difficult relation a French prime minister holds toward the press in comparison with that obtaining in Great Britain. Had the subject matter of the Cannes conference traversed the customary channels, it is possible that Mr. Briand might still be in office. But such is the effect of the criticism and the censure of the continental press that Mr. Poincaré considers it better for all concerned that the delicate international negotiations shall not be subjected to the glare of publicity till an agreement between governments is finally reached.

British authorities at the same time point out this does not mean a return to old methods of settling nations' affairs in secret—in fact it is frankly acknowledged that the days of secret diplomacy among the leading nations are gone, never to return.

Treaty Heartily Supported

While the Quai d'Orsay is primarily responsible for the Franco-British pact, it found hearty support at No. 10 Downing Street. It is perfectly clear to the British Government and people that the stability and peace of Europe rests on unity of policy and hearty cooperation between London and Paris.

Since a guarantee against German aggression is desired, Great Britain is willing to enter into a pact which will give that assurance. But it is stated that it is not given with the idea that Germany is likely to become an aggressor within a few years—it is given in order that French and British statesmen shall cooperate in the reconstruction of Europe.

Furthermore it is made perfectly clear that this country will not enter into an alliance that will make it incumbent upon her to come to the assistance of France in the case of any complications with Germany on account of Poland. The latter country may be the protégé of France and a very desirable one, but British authorities will at all costs prevent the pact becoming an alliance either against any specific country or extend its scope to Europe generally.

Any interpretation of this refusal as an implication that there is any desire to isolate France is stated to be absolutely a reversal of the known facts. Neither is it a retaliatory policy for independent action, which France has taken on certain occasions. It is, on the contrary, in line with England's declared policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and the present step is being taken only as a defensive measure for the purpose of quieting French fears of German aggression, in order that the reconstruction of Europe may proceed in an orderly manner.

WINSTON CHURCHILL REPLIES TO CRITICS

Coalition's Policy in Britain During Past Five Years Is Stoutly Defended, Especially the Settlement With Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Speaking tonight at the Hotel Victoria before the 1920 Club, Winston Churchill replied to criticisms against the Coalition Government voiced by H. H. Asquith and Viscount Grey on Monday night, and vigorously defended the Coalition's policy during the past five years. Both at Washington and in Ireland, Mr. Churchill said, great decisions had recently been taken, decisions which made powerfully for the peace and prosperity of the whole world, and particularly for the peace, unity and solidarity of the English-speaking world.

They were decisions which he did not hesitate to say would have commanded the enthusiastic assent of all great bygone leaders and ornaments of the Liberal Party, including Mr. Gladstone. They were decisions which had been taken with the support of the overwhelming majority of the nation, and decisions in which a government, dependent upon the cooperation of both Liberals and Conservatives, had played an important part.

Regarding Ireland itself, Mr. Churchill said in view of the historic fact the Coalition was entitled to say that it had a better record than either the great Liberal leader of the past or the Wee Free leaders of the present. Even Mr. Asquith himself, he continued, was responsible, when he was Prime Minister, after the Easter rebellion in 1916, for some of the roughest and harshest things ever done in the dark history, which they hoped was now closed in the relations between Britain and Ireland.

A Great Instrument of Amity

When the moment and opportunity had come in Ireland, the Coalition seized it in the nick of time, and framed that great instrument of amity between the two peoples, such as Mr. Gladstone himself would have been proud to subscribe to, but which he never had, or would have had, the power had he proceeded on purely party lines to implement and carry into permanent effect.

Touching upon criticisms of the government's economy measures Mr. Churchill said he was satisfied there would be a reduction in expenditure on an enormous scale this year, and the task of achieving those reductions was one in which Liberals and Conservatives could cooperate together in the best interests of the country.

The recent speeches of Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey, he declared, no matter how dignified and pompous their mood, were made to excite partisanship on worn-out party lines by means of fault-finding against the government, which had been dealing with, and was still confronted with, world events of prodigious and unprecedented complexity.

The Colonial Secretary next dealt with the government's achievements during and after the war, and said they should be profoundly thankful they had come through those enormous trials and perils, and that they were emerging from them better and more smoothly than any other nation, the United States not excepted.

The Men Who Looked On

What then, he asked, could they think of men who stood with their hands in their pockets while all this great work was being carried on, jeering, sneering, and carping at those who were doing the work. What did they think of such men at the end of such a period, presuming to set themselves up as infallible judges of the government's efforts, actions, successes or failures, and assuming that they would be considered by the nation as persons or as a tribunal entitled to pronounce final condemnation on the men who had done the work.

Events were now shaping themselves, Mr. Churchill continued, in a manner that would force the people to choose clearly what steps they would take, and he thought they clearly understood the kind of Britain they wanted, and the kind of empire they wished to guard and sustain.

"Let us then go forward together," he continued, "hand in hand with our loyal Conservative allies; let us go forward so long as the country extends to us its confidence and support, not seeking to voice the prejudices and catch words of every outworn clique or faction, but pursuing calmly, boldly, faithfully, what, to the best of our belief, we conceive to be the main and lasting interests of the nation."

ARGENTINA BUYS POWDER HERE

WILMINGTON, Delaware—The du Pont Powder Company has authorized the announcement that it has received a contract from the Argentine Government for 1,000,000 pounds of military smokeless powder.

MR. BORAH BLAMES TREATY OF PEACE

No Hope for Funding Foreign Debt Until Versailles Compact Is Revised, Senator Says—Early Vote on Bill Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—So long as France and other European nations continue to employ the Versailles Treaty in "pulling Germany down to ruin," William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, warned in the Senate yesterday in opposing the Administration's foreign debt bill, "there can be little hope of the rehabilitation of Europe or satisfactory liquidation of the Allies' indebtedness to the United States."

"Whatever assistance we may seek to render," Senator Borah declared in reviewing the economic and political situation in Europe, "will reach no further than the bureaucracies of Europe and those who are still engaged in building up and maintaining vast military establishments."

Senator Borah contended that the whole political and economic structure of Europe revolves about the Versailles Treaty and that conditions can never be righted so long as that Treaty remains in its present form, unrevised, and so long as the allied nations seek the destruction of Germany.

As a result of yesterday's debate on the refunding bill, expectations arose of a final vote being reached possibly late today or tomorrow when the soldiers' bonus and other amendments to it are taken up.

Russian Delegate Received

During the course of debate the name of Boris Bakhmeteff, as representative of Russia, was brought to the fore as having been included in the list of diplomatic guests at a recent White House function. It caused a tilt between Senator Borah and Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, who is in charge of the bill.

Senator Borah intimated that the inclusion of Mr. Bakhmeteff's name in the list of White House guests evidently meant that there was no likelihood of the Administration's social advisers making any mistake as to the kind of government or representative that was to be recognized at a White House function." Mr. McCumber thought probably a "mistake" had been made in including the representative of the Kerensky régime in the official list.

"It seems impossible that the name was included in the list unless intentionally," replied Senator Borah. He pointed out that Mr. Bakhmeteff represented the "anti-Soviet Russians." Mr. McCumber replied testily that the Idaho Senator could find out from the State Department who was responsible for including the Russian's name in the official White House list.

Versailles Treaty Attacked

Referring to economic conditions in Europe, Mr. Borah declared that "Before America can do anything more for Europe, Europe must consent to do something for herself," and that she must put herself in a condition where any assistance this country may seek to render would prove beneficial.

"We may continue to pour vast sums of charity into Europe and we may postpone the payments of the debts which Europe owes to the United States," said Senator Borah. "We may forgive entirely, if we choose, the interest, but under the present conditions which obtain in Europe by reason of those policies our assistance would be of very little moment. Whatever assistance we may seek to render will reach no further than the bureaucracies of Europe and those who are still engaged in building up and maintaining vast military establishments in Europe.

"In others words, so long as the Versailles Treaty remains in its present form, unrevised, and so long as there is an attempt to execute it, any assistance which we may seek to render will, in my opinion, be of little avail. Indeed we have very little in common with the nations of Europe so long as the policies and principles embodied in that Treaty constitute the law of Europe. No one has yet undertaken to disclose how it is possible to restore economic sanity in Europe without changing or without altering the existing Treaty.

"The Versailles Treaty was not only made in contravention of the advice and the principles as advocated by President Wilson, but the prophecy which he delivered with reference to its effect," (Senator Borah had in mind Mr. Wilson's opposition to various features of the Treaty as disclosed in his confidential papers) "has been carried out to a certain fulfillment.

Debt Collection Delayed

"I venture to say that the situation in Europe with reference to human suffering and to the sacrifices which are now being made in order to maintain and carry out the Treaty of Versailles are little less than those which obtained during the actual conflict of 1918.

"We have forgone the collection of our debts and it is now proposed to go further in this respect and I venture to say that there is no senator here but who will be very glad to contribute to the restoration of Europe, not only as a matter of humanity, but of economic interest. I also venture to say that we may continue to pay the taxpayers' money into Europe and we may postpone our debt or even cancel it, but the condition of the mass of Europe would scarcely be at all benefited so long as this Treaty and kindred treaties continue to be the law of the land.

"We are told that one of the reasons for the maintenance of the Versailles Treaty in its present form is that of insuring security from the military aggressions of Germany. That continues to be the slogan in this country of all those who visit and enlighten us with reference to the conditions in Europe. We remember very well the great speech of the French Premier, in which he pictured with telling effect the danger in which France constantly lived and the necessity of maintaining vast land armaments in order to protect France. It has always been difficult to understand why it was necessary to maintain an army of 800,000 or 1,000,000 men to take care of the military situation as against the aggressions of Germany, whose army has been reduced to 100,000."

Ability to Pay

Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida inquired if Germany could pay the indemnity assessed against her, would it not be possible for the nations to whom that indemnity was paid to pay the United States money which this country loaned to them.

"Yes," replied Senator Borah, "it would seem that way, but my opinion is that the sum which has been assessed against Germany is one which Germany cannot pay, that so long as it is insisted that she shall pay, the present economic conditions in Europe will continue.

"It is my opinion, and it is pretty well borne out by the facts and I think the statements of the public men of Europe justify it, that it is not fear of the Germany Army, and certainly not of the German Navy which these nations entertain, but they believe that their safety and their security in the future depends upon the destruction of Germany as a great economic unit. They may be right. I do not, however entertain that belief. It is too vague a subject to discuss but I invite the attention of those who have the making of these policies to the consideration of the fact that while they are pulling Germany down to ruin they are destroying the entire continent of Europe."

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PRESIDENT TAKES HAND IN DISPUTE OVER SHANTUNG

Leader of the Chinese Delegation, With Secretary Hughes, Meets Mr. Harding in Effort to End the Eastern Deadlock

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The Japanese state that 'nothing is further from the thought of the Japanese Government than to take advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs,' but this is exactly what they are doing."—From a statement by the delegation of the Far Eastern Republic.

"It is expected that with the reduction of armaments as a fruit of the Washington Conference, nations of the world will devote their energies to the development of trade and industry, as well as to the promotion of general culture."—Baron Takahashi, Prime Minister of Japan.

"It is our sincerest hope that all the decisions of the Conference with reference to China will be made in full accord with the aspirations and the program of reconstruction of the Chinese people."—David Z. T. Yui, representative of the United Chambers of Commerce of China.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments yesterday, including a conference at the White House, indicated that President Harding is using his personal influence to back up the efforts of the American Government for the settlement of the protracted controversy over the Shantung railroad.

That the President realizes the seriousness of the deadlock and the great effect that failure to settle the Shantung issue would have on the entire Far Eastern question in the Conference was the general inference from a meeting yesterday afternoon in which Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Dr. Alfred Sze, the head of the Chinese delegation, participated.

No intimation came from official sources as to what the actual question under discussion by the President and Dr. Sze was. It was stated, however, that the meeting was one between the President and the head of the Chinese delegation and that the Secretary of State merely participated to the extent that he is usually present at diplomatic functions of the kind.

One Outstanding Issue

The logic of the situation and the fact that the Shantung railroad is the one outstanding issue at the present moment led to the general belief that the President desired to discuss with Dr. Sze the possibility of ironing out the differences between the Japanese and the Chinese delegates on the railroad question.

It is believed that the President is endeavoring to secure the acceptance of the compromise proposal as a way out of the deadlock.

No meeting of the conferees was held yesterday, the belief being that the delay in getting to work on the railway settlement was due to the fact that the Chinese delegates are not yet prepared to discuss a settlement on the basis of the compromise formula that was suggested some two weeks ago by Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, the head of the British delegation.

The formula was sent both to Peking and to Tokyo and the general belief is that the Japanese Government in its latest instructions has accepted the compromise, at least as the basis of discussion, whereas up to the meeting at the White House yesterday it was indicated that the Chinese had had no new instructions relative to the acceptance of the compromise.

Japanese Agreement Seen

In British quarters it was clearly indicated that the delay now is due to the unwillingness of China's delegates to withdraw from their stand of complete opposition to the proposed loan and to any form of supervision of the railroad by the Japanese. On the other hand the fact that Japan is willing to talk a settlement on the basis of the compromise proposal will make it very difficult for the Chinese delegation to hold out, particularly in view of the fact that the latter were much more anxious to avail themselves of mediation than were the Japanese.

The exact terms of the compromise which the Chinese are hesitating to accept have not been officially stated. The American and British view is that the differences have been reduced to such a narrow margin as to make the continuation of the deadlock unthinkable. The compromise formula is said to provide for the payment for the railroad by China in installments over a 12-year period with a redemption option at the end of three years; and, second, the appointment of a Chinese traffic manager with a joint Chinese and Japanese chief accountant.

It is not quite clear whether the payment plan contemplates a loan. The Chinese delegates have all along insisted that the loan proposition is out of the question, declaring frankly that the present political situation in China would make a loan for any purpose from Japan impossible.

Settlement Essential

There is no question that a drive is now on in earnest for the settlement of the railway problem. Recent discussion in the United States Senate, in particular, has served to show the extent to which a postponement of the

Shantung issue may be expected to react in the attitude of that body toward the series of treaties which will be sent up to the capital at the close of the Conference.

President Harding realizes keenly the extent to which Shantung can become a focus of "irreconcilability" and is therefore believed to be using all his personal influence to get this particular snag out of the way. Whether or not the effort is successful will be known within the next 48 hours. The expectation at the moment is that the American-British proposal will be accepted with perhaps variations of a minor character. The situation had been so thoroughly canvassed, and from every point of view, that it is difficult to frame another proposition that could in any sense be called a compromise.

Alarms have already been raised over the possible effect that the postponement of the Shantung controversy might have on the nine-power Far Eastern treaty. Those close to the Chinese viewpoint have freely declared that China could not sign this treaty if Shantung was left in the status quo. Failure on the part of China to sign a treaty which primarily affects China would greatly increase the opposition already engendered among those elements that are skeptical as to the benefits that China has secured from the Far Eastern discussion. Many senators are far from satisfied that the multiplicity of commissions set up by the Conference to do this and that for China in the indefinite future are likely to prove altogether efficacious as practical instruments of reform.

"Too many commissions, and too little power behind them," is a comment freely heard among Chinese officials, and the comment is being re-echoed on Capitol Hill. A Shantung unsettled will increase immeasurably a volume of criticism that has already attained considerable proportions.

Bonin Islands Unfortified

Japanese Delegates Agree to Keep Possessions Unarmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Conference on Limitation of Armament has reached a stage of delay, committees being concerned with details of a necessary but routine character. Unless there is some new development it is believed now that everything can be wound up next week. It is expected that it will take two plenary sessions to dispose of the subjects that are scheduled to come before the Conference in that way. It is possible that one of those sessions will be held the last of this week, but that is dependent upon word received from foreign governments upon several points which have been referred to them.

It was said by the spokesman for one of the delegations yesterday that the two chief obstacles to a speedy termination of the Conference are the unknown attitude of a certain nation regarding Article 19 of the naval treaty, and the continued failure of the Japanese and the Chinese to come to an agreement regarding the Shantung matter, although in regard to the latter the two parties are separated by such an infinitesimal difference, in comparison with the divergence at the beginning of the parleys, that it was said that it was impossible to think of them remaining apart much longer. However, this has been said before and they are still apart, no matter how the distance may have been abbreviated.

Bonin Islands Unarmed

The delegates of the two nations adjourned on Tuesday evening to meet again today. The Japanese are no longer trying to force a loan upon China for the purchase of the railway, it is learned on good authority, but they are still insisting upon some measure of control.

This is practically the only point of importance which remains to be settled.

In regard to Article 19 of the naval limitation treaty, the tentative agreement which is awaiting the approval of Tokyo contains a list of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, and groups of islands which are not to be fortified, instead of saying that the status quo is to be maintained within a specified area. Included in this list are said to be the Bonin Islands, which Japanese delegates have been ready to consent shall be unfortified, but regarding which a backfire seems to have been started in Japan. They are only 520 miles from Tokyo and have been regarded by many of the Japanese as a part of the homeland. The Americans, however, it has been asserted, should reserve the right to fortify Guam or the Philippines if Japan fortified the Bonin Islands, since they would be a menace to American communications, lying almost directly in the route between the Philippines and the mainland.

The agreement to interchange notes between the four powers signing the Pacific treaty, stating that it does not apply to the homeland of Japan, will, it is felt, facilitate ratification by the Senate.

International Viewpoint

Speaking of the achievements of the Conference, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, member of the Advisory Committee to the American delegation, in a speech before the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, yesterday afternoon said:

"We have turned in the right direction, that fact is more important than any specific achievement of the Conference.

"Second, America has gained an international point of view, and this, because of America's dominating position in the world today, is of the greatest importance and influence on future events.

"But specifically, the Conference has done much. It has brought about the actual destruction of materiels of war.

"It has, by agreeing to a 10-year naval holiday, prevented the manufacture of materiels of war.

"It has, in the substitution of the four-power pact for a two-power alliance, ended a condition under which the whole continent of Asia was bound down to an agreement of two powers.

Conferences Favored

"In the four-power pact, it has recognized the principle of conferences. It has been charged that this pact involves America in military alliance, but the intention of the people who originated that pact should be considered in its interpretation. The thought of the people who drew it up was that conferences should be held on any possible point of difference or dispute.

"One of the most interesting things that has come to my attention as a member of the information committee is the change in American public opinion. Fourteen million opinions have been classified by our committee. They have come from every part of the country and from all kinds of people. There has been evident in them a steady increase in the international point of view.

"This seems to me of peculiar importance, because America holds the international problem inside her own gates. If America can work out at home the problem of international relationships, of how many kinds of people can live side by side, each developing the best that is in them, she will have done much to solve the problem of the world.

"Most encouraging of all is to feel that we are not in this Conference taking part in something of today or yesterday, but in a movement which has behind it the urge of all the ages. Once, every family fought every other family, then families joined in tribes, and every tribe fought every other. In the feudal days, the groups were larger and finally we come to monarchies, with many more people living at peace within them, but fighting other monarchies. Then come the great democracies and an increasing effort for the people of the whole world to feel themselves one unit."

South Africa's Status

General Smuts Reiterates Views About Washington Representation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State—In the course of a speech at Winburg, General Smuts made an important reference to the Washington Conference. He had not, he said, expected South Africa to have been invited to the Conference, because the questions involved did not directly affect South Africa, but other parts of the British Empire, such as Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, were greatly interested owing to their position on the Pacific Ocean, and they were entitled to an invitation. He took up the attitude, too, that unless South Africa could attend the Conference on its own legs, and not as a part of the British Empire engineered from London, they would not do so at all. His protest had been taken up by the British Government with far-reaching results, for the other dominions were today attending the Washington Conference not as delegates of the British Empire, but as representatives of their separate dominions.

South Africa, too, would not now be regarded at Washington in a lesser degree than that acknowledged at Paris by all the powers except America, and would be represented at Washington by the chairman of the British delegation, as there was no time to send a delegate from here. His object had been achieved, and the treaty to be made at Washington would be signed on behalf of South Africa on an equal footing with all the other nations.

General Hertzog's view that America had "kicked their status to pieces" had therefore been proved wrong. All the other big nations had fully recognized South Africa's status, and America's refusal only amounted to a matter of consistency, following their refusal to sign the Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, General Smuts admitted that America's attitude had at first tarnished South Africa's status, but that had now been righted. What had now been brought about was largely due to his efforts on behalf of South Africa and the other portions of the British Empire. South Africa could only become a great country by its status being acknowledged as it now was, and not by big talk about independence and secession.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's strangle hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

GENOA DELEGATE THOUGHT UNLIKELY

Participation of United States in European Conference Made Less Probable by Failure to Restrict Land Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is a growing conviction here that the United States will not be represented at the Genoa conference. Officially neither the President nor the the State Department has made any announcement on the subject. This in itself is regarded as significant. The invitation was received more than a week ago and the date set for the conference is not far distant. Strange to say, there is less enthusiasm, so far as general talk goes, for the conference than there was some time ago.

Undoubtedly the first blow was dealt to the project by the realization that the present Conference on Limitation of Armament would be unable to touch the subject of land armaments, and a second one was the unexpected action of France in regard to submarines. Since the Washington Conference has been unable to guarantee the reduction of military equipment, the question is asked of what use it would be for the United States to participate in parleys having to do with financial and economic conditions in Europe if the money to be raised or the credits to be extended are to be used for the upkeep of military establishments.

Mr. Hoover has repeatedly said that the United States could do nothing to aid in the economic reconstruction of Europe until several of the countries in bad plights balance their budgets and reduce their military expenses. In the statement made by the Inter-American High Commission, of which he is chairman, a few days ago, the two bases necessary for progress toward permanent economic rehabilitation were laid down as the readjustment of German reparations payment and the reduction of armed forces maintained by certain nations of Europe.

On the other hand, Mr. Hoover has frequently stated that, in the long run, the United States would have to share in working out the financial and economic salvation of Europe. Whether it is ready to begin with Genoa, conditions being as they are, seems to be a point upon which the Administration entertains serious doubts.

Besides the German reparations payments and the upkeep of military establishments, the European question that has operated most potently against the United States being represented at Genoa is the fact that Soviet Russia counts on being a participant. It is now stated in some quarters that the idea of the conference originated in Moscow. Such statements show something of the animus that prevails here. Organized Labor, too, has come out strongly against all commerce with the representatives of Soviet Russia at Genoa or elsewhere. Mr. Gompers called at the White House yesterday to protest in the name of Labor against the United States sending a representative to Genoa if the Bolsheviki were to participate in the conference, claiming that this would be used as a means of perpetuating the Bolshevist domination of Russia.

Senators have been expressing themselves with considerable freedom in opposition to the sending of an American delegate, and some of the most outspoken opponents have talked with the President on the subject.

GERMAN AGREEMENT ON TAXATION LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The political situation in Germany is decidedly easier tonight, and while prophecy is always dangerous it seems assured that the crisis, caused by party differences over the new taxation measures to be imposed to enable Germany to balance her budget and also pay the reparations demanded by the Allies, will pass without the threatened resignation of the government taking place.

The situation this morning presented dangerous possibilities when party leaders met privately in the Reichstag to see where a compromise on vexed questions was possible. At the meeting in question the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, in a frank speech told politicians that unless a speedy agreement was reached, he would resign. He further suggested as a basis of compromise the levying of a compulsory loan of 40,000,000,000 paper marks, without interest for the first five years.

The Chancellor's threat of resignation made the party representatives realize the seriousness of the situation, and it is expecetd that all political groups in the course of the day will indorse his proposal. If the crisis is solved this evening the German Government will send tomorrow to the Reparations Commission the scheme demanded for balancing the budget and the plans for paying reparations. The scheme, which is already drawn up, pledges Germany to reform the Reichsbank and to bring coal prices to the world level.

GENERAL STAFF FIXES OFFICIAL STRENGTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A study of the military establishment just completed by the general staff, has resulted in the decision that 16,652 commissioned officers will be needed for ultimate requirements when the regular service is fully officered in each grade, the national guard is perfected under federal regulations, and the organized reserves are finally completed, while the estimated number to July 1 next year is fixed at 13,000.

A summary of the ultimate requirements by branches shows that 2521 officers will be needed for administrative functions essential to effective mobilization. For the educational system for professional development of officers and enlisted men specialists, 2260 are required; for duty with the national guard, organized reserves, training centers and reserve officers training, 3344 are needed, and for duty with the regular army in the United States, immediately available for an emergency, 5063.

The coast defenses are allowed 610, and 2854 are required for insular garrisons, including the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama Canal and Porto Rico.

CHANGE IN SOVIET POLICY IS SEEN

Returned Business Man Tells Manufacturers to Prepare for Trade, as Concessions Will Soon Be Forthcoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Changes now taking place in Russia may within a few months make it possible for American enterprise to operate there successfully, declared Philip Norton, before the American Manufacturers Export Association here yesterday. Mr. Norton recently returned from Siberia, and is returning to Russia this month to open a Moscow office for a group of American manufacturers and financiers.

"The changes in Russia begin with the great mass of people who have gained strength of character not known before their great trial," said Mr. Norton. "This is reflected in the changed government policies.

"Lenine has seen that his experiment is about to end in complete disaster. He has about-faced and is endeavoring to rebuild Russia through the aid of capitalism and its established ethics. I have just returned from a trip to Moscow and Petrograd and have seen conditions indicating that the change we have all waited for so long is at last under way.

Hope Set on America

"The Bolsheviki must give up as much of their experiment as is necessary to gain aid in rebuilding. Should they desire to return to Communism later, they realize the new character of the people will prevent such reactions. The United States is their hope. If the business men of the United States do not act intelligently in regard to Russia they will retard the present progress toward normalcy. We must not be unprepared to act when the Russian Government finally establishes civil law. When the time comes we must know how to deal with Russians. Therefore we must have some one there competent to keep in touch with and to report the situation.

"The Russian policy of our government is correct, as I see it. This policy makes it impossible for us to have a government bureau in Moscow where other nations have complete establishments with large staffs. It is therefore essential that American business men of America should send a representative to Russia for a period of not less than six months. At the end of that time he may be in a position to advise his subscribers to send a committee to meet him at the edge of Russia for a tour of investigation in Russia.

Petrograd Little Changed

"Busines has taken me all through the Far East and every country in Europe. I know that Communism has failed throughout the world. I fought the Bolsheviki because of their unnatural and uneconomic policies. If they change these policies I will help them because I have only sympathy for the Russian people.

"Life goes on in Moscow and Petrograd much as it always has. Misery has always been there. We attended the ballet, opera and theater. Just as before, it is the capitalist who sees the theater, a new crop of capitalists. My wife and I walked through both lighted and dark streets on our first evening in Moscow without being molested. The gold, silver and jewels are in the churches just as they were before. The art galleries are open and guarded by polite attendants just as in Paris, Madrid or Florence. The wooden blocks of the streets of Petrograd have not been burned and the wooden houses still stand. All kinds of shops and stores are open. The famine is along the Volga, but Moscow and Petrograd are orderly, though far from prosperous.

"Within the next six months civil law and its guarantee of private ownership and enterprise may be established and the government will remove restrictions from trade and from the activities of the cooperative societies, the organization and machinery of which remains intact. Political amnesty may be established to permit the Russian financiers and manufacturers to return to Russia. These changes are all coming much faster than any of us expect. Indications are that when they arrive our government will make an agreement with Russia. Are we then going to know how to trade? We must begin to learn now.

Concessions Anticipated

"Russia has been through a great fire. Only the great foundation remains, a foundation of natural wealth, hard-working, religious people and a new appreciation of industry, a new national feeling. It is not going to be difficult to work in Russia once the government there gives us conditions under which practical business men can work, and the Russian Government, the Russian people, all Russia, wants these conditions as badly as we do. When Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman begin to condemn Lenine the rest of us had better begin to examine him. We may find that he is on our side of the fence.

"No great concessions have been given by the Bolshevist Government. The time is coming when they will be tendered and accepted. First, they must concern transportation, then mining, manufacturing and the trade which these activities will produce. Each day Lenine is able to offer greater inducements and safer propositions. He can only move at a certain speed. He is an able man, but he has to prepare the way in Russia before he can do business on a proper basis with the world.

"I know the Cheka, extraordinary Commission of Terror, is against Lenine. It is strong, but he is stronger, and he is gaining the support of the peasants. Any feeling against America is due to misunderstanding largely due to four years of misleading propaganda."

TEACHER ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATION IN RIOT DARED NOT REFUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—That the "Reds" were in complete control of the public schools of the Kansas coal fields was the startling declaration of Alex McAlister, a miner, in a statement before the state board of administration. The board was hearing the case of Miss Tillie Roitz, a school-teacher, cited to appear and show cause why her certificate to teach should not be revoked. Miss Roitz was a participant in the recent rioting of the women in the coal fields.

McAlister is one of the miners who had been steadily fighting the radical element in the field and two years ago was a candidate for district president against Alexander Howat, deposed president now serving a jail sentence for violations of the industrial court laws.

"The rebel element is in control of the schools in the mining district," said McAlister. "They dictate the teachings, the books for outside study and everything else connected with the schools. If Miss Roitz had not marched with the women rioters she would have lost her job and might have suffered bodily harm if she had refused."

It was pointed out that Miss Roitz lost one position as a teacher because she had marched in a Red Cross parade during the war when there was an active alien element opposing America entering the war. Miss Roitz frankly told the board that she went with the women when they told her to because she felt that her position would be declared vacant if she refused. She termed the women the most rebellious and shameful group she had ever seen or heard and said from the threats some of the women made she was confident that they would not countenance any opposition to their plans.

The board will make a decision this week on the question of revoking her certificate. The general belief is that in consideration of the fact that the young woman was the victim of circumstances her certificate will not be revoked.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR CUBA'S FINANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — While Cuba has a very trying time ahead of her, she has passed through the worst and from now on she should experience slow but steady recovery, said Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., head of the syndicate whose $5,000,000 loan to Cuba has just been put into effect.

There will be no general public offering of this loan, and a permanent long term loan of $50,000,000 may be made later.

Mr. Morrow pointed out that the withdrawal from production of the principal beet sugar areas of the world caused by the war, brought Cuba extraordinary prosperity. Following increase in the Cuban cane production area, world prices fell violently, followed by failure to sell sugar, loss of buying power on the part of the Cubans, and loss in their government revenues. A large part of the government's funds were in the Banco Nationale, which suspended payment.

President Zayas assumed office with the government unable to pay outstanding checks. He began to reduce expenses and revise the budget and he has been trying to bring about some modus vivendi with the United States Government on tariff matters, because six-tenths of a cent a pound has been added to the duty on Cuban sugars entering the United States.

"The present Cuban Administration," said Mr. Morrow, "in view of the condition in which it found the country when it assumed office, has done, in the last 11 months, a remarkable piece of work, due in no small measure to the close cooperation between President Zayas and General Crowder. President Zayas is determined to balance the budget and already has taken drastic measures toward that end. His industrial problem is, of course, greatly complicated by the abnormal condition of the sugar industry, something over 1,000,000 tons of last year's crop being unsold on January 1 of this year. With the dissolution of the Cuban Sugar Commission on January 1 of this year, there has been an uncontrolled market, and sugar has been moving freely and at higher prices than prevailed a few weeks ago."

BRICK MEN ASK LOWER FREIGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brick makers joined yesterday other producers who have appeared in the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation into transportation rates levels, in asking for reduction in the freight charges imposed by railroads on their product.

NATIONS WELCOME GENOA CONFERENCE

If Matters to Be Discussed Were Handed Over to the League of Nations America, Germany and Russia Would Be Excluded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday—The efficacy of open conferences as a means of settling international questions of urgent moment is being much debated since the sudden fall of the curtain on the Cannes proceedings. This experience, which by some is used to justify the contention that old methods of diplomacy through ambassadorial representatives are superior to the new method, has not dampened enthusiasm for the coming Genoa conference. This is so in spite of the fact that the Genoa conference will be a super-development of the conference idea, which has been pushed to the extreme of cooperation in order to cope with an economic situation of an unprecedented kind.

It is argued that, although the Supreme Council may not have justified itself, that may not be because the system of conferences is unsuitable for the work in hand, but because the scope of the conferences has been limited by their one-sidedness.

All this will be changed at Genoa. All will be welcome, with one solitary exception in Europe, and three big nations have been invited who could not possibly have been got there by any other and less inclusive procedure. Genoa will be a fresh start, and those who have not hitherto been privileged to be consulted about their own fate rejoice at the opportunity that is now presented to them.

Suspicion of the League

Exponents of the League of Nations are disappointed that the conference has not been left to the League to arrange. In German circles the present arrangement is considered most satisfactory. There is much suspicion of the League on the part of the smaller states of Europe, it is contended, such as Denmark and Sweden, on the ground that the deliberations of the League are apt to be biased by opinions of the great powers, and that their own voices are not heard.

Neither is the League all inclusive, and, if the conference had been handed over to its jurisdiction, it is pointed out the result would have been that the abstention of America, Russia and Germany would have been assured.

Thus freedom from the past and a wider horizon are guaranteed by the powers who called the Genoa conference, and much is expected from it. It will not necessarily sound the knell of the League's work, for it has been specially called for a special purpose and has none of the permanent character of the League itself. Moreover, it may leave in its wake many tasks which may safely be left to the League, especially on the economic side.

In spite of the hopes held out for it, Genoa may be the last of the big conferences for some time. Last Saturday Mr. Lloyd George found it necessary to put in a plea to the world on behalf of such a method of settling international problems, but a return to former diplomatic methods is demanded and thought inevitable by others besides Raymond Poincaré, who has such a dislike for "cinema conferences."

Diplomatic Preserves

Diplomatists of all nations resent poaching on their preserves by prime ministers that has occurred since the war. It appears as if a happy medium will have to be found, but diplomatic opinion is at one in urging that the foreign offices of all nations should be restored to their former privileged position as the sole negotiator of a nation's external affairs, and that their efforts be not embarrassed by the glare of publicity, that has not only gone far to satisfy public interest in their doings, but has brought criticism and difficulties from their point of view.

Paradoxically enough the same voice, which denounces the more open methods adopted so successfully at Washington, complains also of the subtle and intriguing nature of French continental policy, which, if it did develop those qualities in the glare of publicity, would not be less likely to develop them in the secrecy of chancellories.

France, according to German opinion, has embarked on a policy of setting up a ring of states around Germany out of fear of a possible Russo-German combination. The headway she is making has given Germany cause for serious disquiet, seeing it is in close proximity to the group of states animated by a feeling of intense nationalism and armed to the teeth.

The life of these states or the duration of their present frontiers may not be of long duration, but there is a suspicion that France would not willingly see that disintegrate without a great effort being made to retard the process. It is in their bearing on the proposed Anglo-French pact that these facts are of urgent interest.

Need for Definitions

Germany, it is maintained, would not be alarmed at the conclusion of such a pact on the lines proposed by Mr. Lloyd George, but there would be need for a rigid definition of the term "unprovoked aggression" as the ground for England coming to France's aid, if German opinion were to remain in a state of resignation and indifference.

Doubt is expressed whether France will be satisfied with an interpretation of that phrase, which would restrict the cause of England's military activity on behalf of France to an unprovoked invasion of France's native territory or the neutral zone of the Rhine. If, on the other hand, France accepts such a guarantee, admittedly she will be cleared of suspicion of acting under unworthy motives in the eyes of those who have most occasion to hold suspicions.

If the attitude of England, in the event of war, is defined by the fact, so that all the world may know, the possibility would be diminished of Germany entertaining thoughts of a war of revenge at any time in the future, for it is claimed by German diplomatists that had they been able to read Viscount Grey's thoughts at the time he was Foreign Secretary better than they did, they might have realized the danger of attacking France, and the war might have been averted.

ARGENTINA FRUIT SHIPMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The first large consignment of winter fruit from Argentina ever to reach the United States arrived on the steamship Æolus from Buenos Aires. The shipment consisted of nearly a ton of peaches, plums and apricots. From now on, it was said, New Yorkers may expect to eat South American fruit the year round.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

A good-size city in the middle west has sent us a list of names and addresses of teachers in the public schools—

Requesting us to send to each teacher a copy of our publication—*The Music Record*.

The Music Record is devoted to music in general, to the right uses of the phonograph, to a discussion of phonograph records, to piano music, and to the musical activities of the Wanamaker Store — which are many and varied.

Said a man, recently: "Music won't sell merchandise; why do you bother with it?"

Poor man!

Evidently, he finds no connection between music and the thing we call life.

Nor does he perceive that this store is not, primarily, a place of barter and sale.

It is for the purpose of supplying the needs of the people, and good music is one of the urgent needs.

Incidentally, *The Music Record* is sent gratuitously to all who request it, in writing.

LAST DAYS
(closes Saturday at 5 P. M.)
of
EXHIBITION
of
Portraits
Decorative Panels and
Watercolors
by
Wilfrid G. de Glehn
VOSE GALLERIES
394-398 Boylston Street
Boston

THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Last Saxon Dwelling in Holland

Some who love good old things—and happily interest in the architecture of former ages is awakening here more and more—are trying to preserve a remarkable old peasant's dwelling at Harreveld, a lonely hamlet on the heather in the province of Gelderland. It is called los huis, dating from the seventeenth century and the last house of the Saxon type. Los, in the Geldrian dialect, means open, by which it is indicated that the house consists of one room only and that there are no partitions between the places for housing and sleeping for men and beasts; cows and goats and chickens living peacefully together with the inmates. There is no chimneypiece; the wood fire burns in a hole in the floor, which is of stone, and the smoke is allowed to find an outlet as it pleases.

The peasants, man and wife, who are living here are beset with the extremely modern, yet most unfortunate thought of having a wall built between the stable and the dwelling room, adding a chimney and building another room, by all of which renovations the house will be irretrievably spoiled.

The managing committee of the open-air museum at Arnhem are now trying to get money together in order to buy the house and have it removed to their museum park. It is much to be hoped that they will meet with a prompt success.

The Igorrote Salutation

One of the beneficent results of the protectorate of the Philippines by the United States, has been the abandonment by the hill tribes of their more savage customs. This has been gradually brought about by the great spread of education, so that the younger generation has schooling in at least the rudiments in many of the remotest districts. Work in rural education was started by a Mrs. Kelley from Brooklyn, New York, who began her instruction of Igorrote girls in domestic science by teaching them to greet her at the beginning of the school day with the words, "Good Morning, Mrs. Kelley." The children took home stories of their school work, and their elders quite naturally presumed that the greeting was the American national salutation. All this Burton Holmes tells amusingly in his new lecture on the Philippines. Even members of tribes who were head hunters of a few years ago, he says, now exchange the salutation, when they pass a man of another tribe on the mountain trails, instead of exchanging spear thrusts. When one of the native chiefs called to pay his respects to former President Taft, who was then Governor-General of the Islands, the visitor astonished his host by offering a hand-clasp in the admired American fashion and speaking confidently in good round tones: "Good Morning, Mrs. Kelley."

Talking Movies in Japan

If there were not already sure signs of the popularity of the films in China, it would not be difficult to foretell such popularity from the attitude of the kindred Japanese. In Japan the photoplay has come, been seen, and has conquered. It is all popular, and at absurdly low prices Japanese of all classes crowd into moving picture theaters and watch with equal pleasure and enthusiasm either foreign or Japanese films. They have in fact developed the talking movie in that the part of every player in a Japanese screen play is taken by actors, placed in boxes on either side of the screen, who in life-like tones and to the accompaniment of native music speak the parts of the characters as they would on the legitimate stage. As the Japanese fights, these scenes are given added zest by the cries and shouts of the combatants.

Street Sellers of London

The Commissioner of Police in London, with condemnation in some quarters and commendation in others, has recently required the stall holders to "move on" from certain pitches where they formed an obstruction to modern traffic, particularly omnibuses, although their long establishment gave them a good deal of public sympathy. But the kerbstone merchant, who carries on business from a tray hung from his shoulders, has not been interfered with, and London has never had so many of these picturesque rivals of the shopkeeper—especially the toy-shopkeeper—as in December. Along the Strand and Holborn, the two busiest thoroughfares of central London, a man or woman with toys or curios was to be found at every few yards, standing in the gutter and urging the passer-by to stop and examine monkeys on sticks, Charlie Chaplin, or boxes of mysterious content. Imitation mice, which it is supposed to be humorous to produce at an evening party, and jumping frogs of vivid green and agile habits were also typical of the sellers' wares, while butterflies of giant size and brilliant hue, with model aeroplanes and other mechanical devices, gave diversity of interest. The merchandise is not to everybody's taste, but that there is a market for it was proved by the number of little crowds at the sidewalk's edge. In one short stretch of Holborn, outside the big Prudential Building, there were no less than 20 merchants, most of whom did a roaring trade.

Novel Dramatis Personæ

It is reported that a play entitled "The Island of Monkeys," in which the players are all to be dressed in the guise of various sorts of apes, is shortly to be produced in Milan, Italy. In view of Rostand's successful dramatization of the dwellers of a barnyard, one will wait until after the première to say that it can't be done. Then there was the operetta "Woodland," in which all the characters were birds. David Belasco's press department for some time nourished a rumor that the producer had in preparation a drama in which all the characters were insects. This manager secured very nearly as much publicity for this odd notion as William Gillette did for his persistently reported intention to play Hamlet. Dramatic editors in many cities devoted many columns to argument that the ideal impersonator of Sherlock Holmes would not make an even passable Prince of Denmark. The result, of course, was a sizable volume of free advertising.

EULIE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Eulie comes in to "do" my New York apartment she says "Good-monnin', Miss," and starts in talking as fast as she works. Eulie is a West Indian, a tall, handsome girl with a bronze skin, a retroussé nose, a French shrug and a Spanish accent. Eulie was born in Trinidad.

"Am-erican, Miss," she assures me with her upward-tilting emphasis.

Eulie shakes up the pillows, turns the mattress, and chatters like a magpie. If I am near, she addresses me, if I am not she talks on in a muttering monotone.

"Such changes in the weather," sighs Eulie, casting off her cloak and tying on her apron. "In England it is not so. A year I spent in England, yes, Miss. Much better than here. Cold, in winter, but all the same alike. I takes the baby to the park every mornin'. I am nurse for a lady's baby. In Paris, cold, too. They got snow the same as New York, but more even, like London. Not these changes!"

Eulie trundles the carpet sweeper and wields a dust mop. I am apparently absorbed in a book, and so she talks to herself. "Git out o' the corner, you old lint," she mumbles. "You think I's goin' a git down on my knees after you! I ain't a goin'. I ain't no slave. I guess not. She needn't think I's goin' a git down and wipe her old floor. She needn't!"

Eulie catches my eye and nods and smiles. "Not you, dear," she beams. "I's speakin' 'bout that other lady, down the hall. She tells me to git down and wash up her floors. I says 'No.' I ain't no slave. I ain't out in the cold! I ain't hongry!" Eulie shrugs magnificently. "I cleans thorough, Miss. But I don't git down on my knees fer no woman!"

Eulie dusts the mantle and hums cheerfully.

"I got a little girl in Trinidad," she announces. "Such a sweet little girl. Some day I bring her picture. Then you can see. Nice and quiet, she is. Like a lady. Wants a silk sweater!"

Eulie stops to laugh with fond pride. "Wants a gold bracelet," she gurgles. "Wants everythin'. I works for my little girl. She's with my mother. Yes, Miss. Always warm in Trinidad. Sometimes I caint hardly wait till I goes back."

Eulie polishes the andirons and tells about the New York factory where she used to work. She is going back as soon as business is better. "Some class to that job," Eulie assures me. "I was finishin' dresses. I make $18 a week. Extra pay for overtime. Sometimes $25, $29." Eulie flicks a dust-cloth over a chairback. "Maid's work, hmm!" she sniffs. "Not long am I goin' to do this," she vows.

Vanishing London

The transformation of London goes on steadily. Old buildings are replaced by new, and those in turn grow old and are replaced. Nine cities have been counted one above another on the site of Troy, but parts of London—founded, be it remembered, according to the legend, by Brutus the Trojan, to continue the life of the mother city which the Greeks destroyed—must be more than nine deep. It is not long since Crosby Hall disappeared from Bishopsgate and by good fortune found a home at Chelsea and was reerected there. Now six old houses in the immediate neighborhood are to go. Put up by the Leathersellers Company on the ruins of St. Helen's Nunnery, whose property the company bought from Henry VIII at the Dissolution, these houses with the Leathersellers' Hall form a peaceful backwater shut off by iron gates from the roaring tide of Bishopsgate. Occupied by legal and other firms of the steady kind which seems to find an ancient structure the most suitable environment, the houses are to make way for a cable company. London will doubtless be enriched by a fresh erection of steel and concrete and will be the poorer by the destruction of another of the reminders of more spacious days.

THE NORTHWEST WIND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a wind that blows us clean of yesterday and makes all things new, as though it came out of creation's morning. It leaps at dawn with a jubilant cry on the wan gray waters. It puffs the last pale planet out. It tramples the cowering dusk and scatters the flame-bright clouds about the sky like autumnal leaves. Down go the dim, the dull, the gray, before that onset, that all-conquering shout, and scurry off into obscure corners. Up go the green, the gold, the blue, and all brave colors that prosper in a stainless day. Foliage that has hung listless in quiet air awakens to the luster of split emerald, rain-washed. The crisping streams and ponds deepen their tints from olive green to amethyst, mirroring the sky that deepens tone by tone above them. All day long the loud and busy wind burnishes land and sea and sky until our little round earth shines among the glories of sunset like a flashing opal held high up where the tides of colored light wash through and through.

All this is the work of the Northwest Wind, the wildest playboy of the western world. When Father Æolus lets him loose we may as well prepare for mischief. He is an artist, a humorist, an athlete, and a musician in one—and something besides, of a bully. When he comes dancing out of his northern caves, "land and sea give themselves up to jollity." That day, half a continent has to agree, shall be devoted to sport. That day, the forest and the lake and the field of standing corn all seem to know, is set apart for laughter. That day not even the solemn pine nor even the moping owl, if he be awake—and who can be asleep on such a day?—shall have one serious thought.

On a day of the Northwest Wind all things seem to be eastward bound. Across the ever-deepening blue of the sky numberless fleets of cloud go racing, plunging, driving at breathless speed, on their unimaginable argosies. The grass and weeds of the wayside, the flowers of the windy garden, the stoutest trees and even the mighty hills seem tugging at their anchors, pulling, yearning eastward. Every bird that leaps from twig or bough must join, willy-nilly, this resistless procession. Whatever his original intention, he finds himself upon alighting more or less to the east of the spot from which he set out. Even the indefatigable slow-flapping crow decides before the day is out that he really wants to go eastward after all. Pigeons find that they must allow for a new factor in that elaborate geometry by which they trim their airy circles and parabolas from housetop to pavement, and they willingly postpone the flight while they perch in some sheltered nook and gurgle out their calculations.

In the early morning many birds seem to think that there must be some as yet undiscovered trick of tacking that will enable them to fly if not in the eye of the wind at least at such an angle to it as to hold their own. But in the afternoon most of them, after repeated attempts, have given up this notion and are flying before the wind. Even this is not easy for all of them. Meadow-larks are tumbled about most ludicrously. The goldfinch, to be sure, has found out that the wind is like a sea of tossing billows, and he goes bounding easily over the crests and into the troughs, audibly counting off each wave as he flies. The robin, on the other hand, always a dashing and reckless flier, is caught again and again in the wind waves and drenched with their spray. A sudden gust lunges at him, twists his tail, and down he comes to earth, turning half a somersault as he alights. Instantly, upon righting himself, he becomes a deeply absorbed and preoccupied bird, looking as dignified as possible considering that his neck and tail feathers are being constantly ruffled and blown askew. When he has recovered equanimity, up he leaps again—eastward. One wonders whether several weeks of steady wind from the northwest would not bank up all the bird-song of America against the Atlantic coast.

As an athlete also the Northwester is an impressive performer. See him in his dealings with the trees. Watch his buffets and his blows, twists and tweaks, his feats of jiu-jitsu and his catch-as-catch-can wrestling. But one must remember that this is all for fun. He seldom throws an adversary, chiefly because he does not hold on long enough. The tree enjoys the struggle as the wind does. Even the gentle harebell by the rock knows that all this is only a huge big-brotherly joke, and that it will soon be over.

Watch him now as he races the cloud-shadow up the hill, trampling the tall grasses with swift, invisible feet. What headlong flight! What impetuous onset and pursuit! Nothing could elude such speed if he could only keep it up. But he is only a playboy on a lark and cannot hold to any purpose long. Reaching the summit of the hill and the old wood that roots there, he forgets all about the cloud-shadow and becomes suddenly a musician. All day long he has been calling and shouting. Now he sings. No gentle flute melodies, no pastoral pipings on oaten reeds are to be expected from him, but a burly battering note, a masculine music. The boughs of the forest are his harp, and he, the harper, beats them amain with iron fists. In another part of the wood, deeper inward, he pours a more thoughtful harmony among the darker interlacing of the branches. But soon, on the other side of the forest, he is playing a martial music—music once more with a skirl of pipes and a roll of multiple drums, with a flutter of leafy banners and gonfalons. No more than Rubenstein in a frenzy of improvisation does he care for the few false notes among the millions he scatters from him. The steady tread of his marching feet will either drown them out or they will find a place in the wilderness of harmonies. He carries the heights of song by storm.

And now he has come to the edge of the wood, sobered ever so little by the tangled shadows, confused by the clashing of boughs. Again the great blue vault, his playroom, stretches over. Again the tall blue grasses ready for his eager feet. Again a cloud-shadow ready for a race. After it, down the hill, through the meadow, with swift invisible feet goes he, a playboy once more.

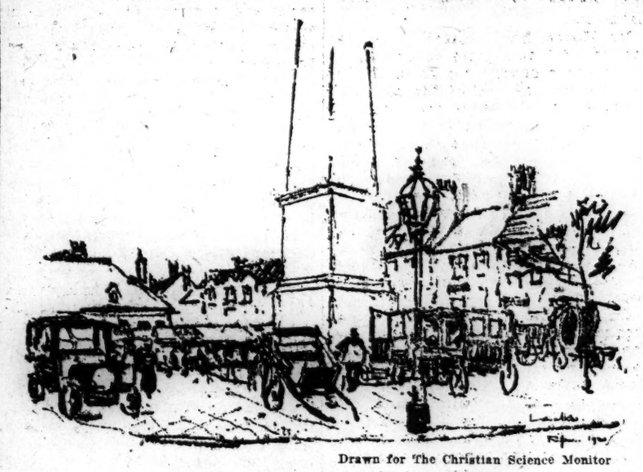
To have been out with such a wind all day among the hills is to have had society enough. One knows at nightfall of such a day that he has felt the grapple of mighty arms. All day he has heard a great voice, now sweet and clear, now powerful and compelling, always friendly. Ear and eye have gathered into the barns of memory a rich harvest of aerial calls and far-blown echoes, a thousand vivid images of blown grass and tossing boughs and rippled water. Truly a wonder-worker art thou, and a great and goodly friend, O rough and rude Northwest,

O wind a-blowing all day long,
O wind that sings so loud a song!

RIPON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Ripon is one of those quaint old market towns in Yorkshire which drag at the heels of even the most hurried traveler, and demand that he sojourn there awhile. There is much to fill



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The wide market-place with its obelisk

his thoughts, ecclesiastical history that takes him back for 1500 years, curious legends, ancient customs, the origin of which no man knoweth.

Here on a sloping headland above the River Ure, the wild waters of which have been tamed since they rushed over Ægsgarth Falls, came St. Wilfred to build a church which became the seat of a bishop. From Wilfrid's time—he "flourished" in the seventh century—there was no successor of bishops at Ripon, so that the minster did not become also a cathedral church until 1836, when the see was revived. From the outside, except when seen from the south, the cathedral, one of the smallest in England, is not remarkable for beauty; but study of the interior reveals many points of interest, and indeed a history of architecture in brief for such as can read its lettering and lines. The remarkable crypt is one of the half-dozen Saxon crypts now recognized in England; another may be seen at Retpon.

A narrow lane leads from the cathedral to the wide market place of Ripon. In the center stands an obelisk, called the Cross, erected in 1781, in place of an older one, which we could wish had been preserved, for art was not at its highest in the closing years of the eighteenth century, though it must be admitted that the houses of that date in the market place give it an air of picturesqueness. On the south side stands the Town Hall, with the inscription, "Except ye Lord keep ye cittie, ye wakeman walketh in vain."

Ripon is peculiar in this respect, that every night the mayor received a signal honor. At the hour of nine, in spring, summer, autumn and winter, the custom of "blowing the horn" is still observed. One blast is given at the Cross, three blasts are given at the Mayor's door. For centuries the custom has continued, but none can say when it originated, or what its purpose was. That it originally announced the setting of the watch is open to doubt; the watch might suitably be set at 9 o'clock in the summer, but the winter demanded an earlier attendance of these guardians of the citizens' lives and property.

A Plea for the Bush Flower

Australia's bush flowers are among the most beautiful in the world and the exhibitions of wild flowers are enjoyed by thousands of city dwellers. The legend that Australia's flowers are scentless still lingers, however, in England, and Sydney folk recently welcomed the appearance of Mrs. Margaret Davidson, wife of the State Governor, as a champion of the bush flower. Mrs. Davidson has discovered that Australian blossoms have their own attractive scents. To her the native rose has a very decided and pleasant perfume, and the sweetness of the boronia is unsurpassed. For beauty what could exceed the stately waratah, the perfect flannel flower, the exquisite Christmas bush and Christmas bells! Mrs. Davidson has appealed to Australian boys and girls to love and admire their natural priceless possession, the bush flower, and when plucking it to take care that its root is not disturbed

"ALICE" ON THE LONDON STAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether the two famous books written by Lewis Carroll and collectively known as "Alice" are among the best that a child can read or listen to, may be doubted. As storehouses of fallacies, lyrical and linguistic, they are unrivaled. They provide the adult with apt and amusing illustrations of the follies he meets with in adult life; just as for many years "Vanity Fair" furnished him with apt and amusing caricatures of the men uppermost, in the public thought. But children are not prone to these fallacies. Self-deception is not characteristic of infancy. The child reasons more justly and more fearlessly than the grown-up. The astounding conclusions it sometimes arrives at are due to no fault in the process but to its having misconceived the premises.

Thanks to the ambiguities of the English language, children live in a world of misconception, which only experience can correct. An instance occurred lately, when a small boy taught to say grace at the family table, was called on by his mother to say grace at a meal they were having at a hotel, while on their way to the seaside. Arthur, who had witnessed all the preliminary negotiations with the waiter replied, "But, Mummie, aren't we paying for it this time?" Obviously the grace he had been taught to say contained the, to him, most misleading word, "gifts." Nearly all the so-called originality of children arises from their misadventures among words. With a language like English, anything may happen. A little boy at a kindergarten refused to wash his hands. His mother had told him not to touch the water there. Fortunately, the teacher, being a sensible woman, told him to tell his mother what had happened. So he learnt that what his mother really meant was that he was not to drink it.

Now is it wise, is it fair to increase the muddle in which the child is bound to fall, with a book deliberately mystifying? That children like "Alice" is nothing. There are very few things children do not like hearing about. Is it not wiser and kinder not to bother the child with mental processes of which it is a born master, but to help it to get right with its premises, not by raining facts down its throat but by interesting it intelligently in the world around it?

Whatever the function proper to "Alice," the books are classics, and are likely to remain so as long as men persist in their follies. And it is desirable that on the stage the spirit of a classic should be preserved. In this respect even the original production in 1886 was faulty. Savile Clarke was not the best man for the job, and in the version he prepared were several things that Carroll can only have passed from his longing to see his story on the stage. For instance, Alice, so careful not to hurt the Mock Turtle's feelings by mentioning the soup, was furnished with a song in which she threatens a chorus of white rabbits with being made into rabbit pies. The White Knight should certainly have been seen: instead some of his speeches are foisted on the Mad Hatter, who instead of circumnavigating his own table till summoned to the court, frisks about at large on a hobby horse. Shortly after there was imported into the piece a cleric ditty beginning

If I'on rather like a barrel
It's the fault of Lewis Carroll.

And so things went from bad to worse. At each revival was introduced some fresh abomination, until in 1900 it was thought very chic to have Alice played by a woman.

In the present revival at the Garrick the Alice is not a grown woman, but she is hardly the Alice of the book. Carroll's Alice was a little girl, ful of wonder and of a mild and respectful demeanor. Recent legislation has made it difficult to reproduce so young a child, but this Alice gives one the idea of an Alice whose means of reducing herself again to her normal height have not been entirely effective. As to timidity, she carries a cane with which she belabors Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Not all the outrages recalled in previous versions are reproduced, but the comedians appear to have been left to elaborate their parts at will, and to have elaborated them on lines more appropriate to knock-about-shows on the halls, or rough and tumble provincial pantomime. They do and say things that Alice could never have dreamed. "Bless the good Duke of Argyll!" cries Tweedledum. Or is it Tweedledee? Whichever it is, the other is not behindhand with "wheezes" just as tactful and pleasing. The Mad Hatter is no longer a figure of fun, but pathetic. To give the comedians elbow room for "stuff" of their own, some of the authentic Carroll has had to go. What has become of Humpty Dumpty, which as played year after year by Mr. H. H. H. Cameron used to be one of the features of the show? What has become—but why pursue the subject?

The further 'tis from England
The nearer 'tis to France.
Will you? Wont you? Will you? Wont you? Will you join the dance?

And just so, the further it is from Carroll the nearer will it be to the comedian. Even in an entertainment which at the dress rehearsal lasted three hours, something will have to go. The dance—that, too, is a word in season. For of recent years the revivals of "Alice" have been the work of one of the best known schools of dancing in London, and naturally the dancing is not only the most accomplished feature of the show but occupies more of the time than a mere reader of the book would think possible. Indeed the great attraction is an "Under the Sea" ballet. It is wholly unprovoked by the book, which affords neither justification nor excuse. How remote from the spirit of the book it is may be gathered from the fact that it may be sufficiently described to readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" as "The Indian Savage and the Maiden"—danced by the Infant Phenomenon and Mr. Folair—all over again.

One does not say that the children present did not enjoy it. Children at a theater will enjoy almost anything. Still there was one resolute small boy who from his father's knee proclaimed aloud what was and what was not in the book. One wishes, if only for his sake, that some one with an appreciation of "Alice," and an understanding of children, would produce a stage version, which in its course of an hour and a half—for children quite enough—would give the book and nothing but the book.

TO ELIZABETHAN EXPLORERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The London County Council has decided to erect a memorial at Ratcliffe to those famous adventurers of Elizabethan days, Sir Hugh Willoughby, Sir Martin Frobisher, and others, who sailed from that reach of the River Thames to explore the northern seas and other unchartered tracts of ocean.

There was great rejoicing when Martin Frobisher had completed his 15 years' preparation and had his little fleet ready for setting out to discover the northwest passage. The united burden of the three craft amounted only to 75 tons, but Frobisher thought it sufficient for his purpose; so, too, did Queen Elizabeth, who waved her hand to the gallant adventurer as he sailed past her palace at Greenwich.

Twenty years earlier there had been similar rejoicing, with banging of guns and waving of flags, when Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed down the Thames from Ratcliffe, intent on the "discovery of regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown," on northerly quarters.

Willoughby's memory has been kept green to this day—hence the prospect of the London County Council. About the middle of last century there was a movement afoot to restore Ratcliffe Cross and Stairs as the place whence these gallant adventurers departed, but somehow the project hung fire. Then just before the war it was renewed again. Sir John Benn proposed to the London County Council that they should put up a bronze tablet, showing a ship in full sail, at the Ratcliffe entrance of the Rotherhithe Tunnel, which is where Ratcliffe Cross originally stood. A sum of less than £300 would have sufficed to carry out the plan.

Then came the war, and then the peace. Money is not what it was, and the memorial, instead of being of bronze and enamel, will consist of painted tiles. Instead of being at the entrance of Rotherhithe Tunnel, it will be placed on a stone in the King Edward Memorial Park, close to the river, and well within reach of craft plying up and down.

The inscription will run thus: "This tablet is in memory of Sir Hugh Willoughby, Stephen Borough, William Borough, Sir Martin Frobisher, and other navigators, who in the latter half of the sixteenth century set sail from this reach of the River Thames near Ratcliffe Cross, to explore the Northern Sea."

"Kick-Sledding" in Maine

Have you ever been "kick-sledding" or "spark-stotting"? If not, you have missed one of the greatest sports ever brought across the seas from Sweden, Norway and Finland; a sport that will provide you as many thrills as skiing and make tobogganing seem like a mild pastime.

So far as Maine is concerned, and probably the United States, Monson is the home of the "kick-sled," as it is called here, or the "spark-stotting," as is the Swedish title.

It was brought here about 25 years ago by John Lundbeck, who had just come to the United States from Sweden. When he saw the winter of Maine settle down upon the mountains and hills of Monson, saw the ice of the lakes and streams, he thought of the "spark-stotting." The first time he appeared on the streets of the town "spark-stotting," he created a sensation.

The sleds of today are of turned wood and the very best quality of steel. The wood constitutes the uprights, which act as handles and steering gear, and support the seat. The steel supplies the runners and is placed on edge. It is possible that the idea for the sled known as a flexible flier was conceived from these "kick-sleds," of Monson, for both are steered by twisting one runner ahead of the other. The motive power is applied by the operator, who stands with one foot on one runner and kicks the snow beneath with the other foot. On hillsides, of course, the kick is only necessary to start the sled. There are about 10 of these "kick-sleds" used in Monson.

HOME IN TWO HOURS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The last time I had begged a ride home after midnight had been to take a Covent Garden produce van—a most tremendous van—that had rumbled along Kensington High Street after all the Kensington busses had disappeared. I had given that van driver two shillings, a sixpence and some odd pence, which was all the change I had. Now, although I had plenty of money, I was in worse plight than before, for it was an out-of-the-way Massachusetts town, and the last electric car was gone. Brownie, who lived only seven miles further on, looked despondent; I had to go all the way to Boston, which was 20 miles beyond that.

"You might take the freight," said the only man in sight. And so our adventures began.

Five minutes later we were in a little rear motorman's cabin of an electric freight, homeward bound, with a bashful trainman to keep us company. The only man in sight had put us there. A second car was coupled behind us, and together we rolled across country at a good clip. The moon lit up the hillsides, covered with snow, and we watched them go by from the side windows.

Brownie unfolded the motorman's seat, and sat on it. The bashful trainman lost some of his reserve in telling us that the compressed air indicator did not point to the figure 85 because we were traveling at 85 miles an hour, and Brownie's answering smile at this information melted him into explaining that the motorman's control handles cannot be used to "steer" the car with, but only to operate its speed.

He turned off the electric light as we went by the house where, he said, with a wink, the line superintendent lived, and he put it on again half a mile beyond. We were at the little crossroads before we knew it, and there, after a walk across crisp snow, I was companionless. The clock struck 1; 20 miles from home, and the next railroad train at 6. The situation required strong measures.

The first automobile hailed put on speed and went by like a shot. The next was a carpenter's truck and took me three miles nearer the city. Two other late-goers were already aboard when I joined the carpenter, and I clung beside the last one in the rear of the truck as we rocked along the crusted road with the wind in our faces and the moon overhead.

After parting company from the kindly carpenter when his path led up a side street, I boarded, almost immediately, an inclosed car with a whole back seat to myself. Having secured me, the driver ignored all further supplicants for a ride, although there were several of them. Five miles further on I was forced to trudge, and went a mile on foot.

Finally a chance came in a modest little runabout, which took me fast enough to reach a trolley car just before it started, and I was home at 2 o'clock. I had come 27 miles in two hours, at the cost of 10 cents. I resolved, as I unlatched my door, that should I ever myself possess a little runabout, or a carpenter's truck, or even an electric freight car, I would be as generous as the drivers I had met that night.

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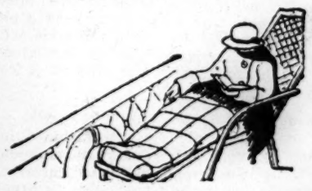

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EXCHANGE VALUES LAID TO AMERICA

Activities of American Arbitration Committee in Argentina Restore Confidence and Assure Renewed Trade Relations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine — After three years of earnest effort on the part of American business men to convince Argentine customers of their good faith and their willingness to correct mistakes, it can now be safely said that there is a much more friendly attitude in Argentina toward Americans than there was during the last two years of the European war. A few years ago there was a rather widespread feeling among Argentine business men against American business in general, but the two underlying causes of this dissatisfaction have now been largely removed.

In the first place, Argentine merchants were convinced in their own minds that the Americans were solely responsible for the high exchange value of the dollar. During the last year, however, exchange has been such a vital problem in Argentine economics that Argentine business men have learned a good deal more about it than they knew before, and they have finally been persuaded of the true situation, which is that American export business suffers more than that of any other nation when the American dollar is at a premium in the world financial markets and that American exporters have more interest than anyone else in keeping down the exchange value of the dollar.

The other source of dissatisfaction against American business was traceable to misunderstandings between American exporters and Argentine importers, with an inclination on the part of the Argentine importer to jump at the conclusion that every mistake, every delay, and every irregularity in the shipment of his American merchandise was due purely and simply to bad faith on the part of shrewd "Yankee" traders. The feeling has been largely eliminated now by the very hard work done by the Arbitration Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which has done more than probably any one organization in either country to give American business the good name it now enjoys in Argentina.

Disputed Cases Settled

In discussing for The Christian Science Monitor the work of this Arbitration Committee, Mr. George G. Cobean, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina, said:

"When the United States Chamber of Commerce was organized three years ago, the distrust of American business was the biggest obstacle to be overcome in Argentina and was one of the problems which led to the organization of the chamber. The arbitration committee immediately plunged into a task that had many of the aspects of a stone wall, but it has successfully dug its way clear through the wall, with the result that American and Argentine business men can now see each other face to face. And it may be added that the piercing of the stone wall has revealed to both sides that the chap on the other side is quite a bit different than he was supposed to be before he could be seen clearly.

"In the three years that it has been at work on this problem, the arbitration committee has handled more than 500 cases, some of which appeared extremely knotty and difficult when they were undertaken. One hundred and seventy-seven cases were handled during 1921 from January 1 to December 20.

"The arbitration committee has worked always on the basis of give and take, and there has been a great deal of giving on the part of the American business men involved in the cases which came up for arbitration. The committee has succeeded in showing Argentine importers that in nearly every case the differences were due to misunderstandings or honest mistakes and not to bad faith or shrewd methods and the manner in which the American parties to the arbitration have shown their willingness to go much more than half way in solving these problems in order to retain the good will of their Argentine clients has wiped out the mistrust which existed a few years ago.

Convinced Mistakes Were Honest

"Just recently the Arbitration Committee obtained for an Argentine client the return from the United States of $700 which he had sent with an order which could not be filled. The propelling desire of the Arbitration Committee has not, however, been so much the settlement of particular disputes as the renewing of friendly commercial relations between shippers and their Argentine clients who were ready to seek other connections because of the difficulties which later were successfully arbitrated. This arbitration has done more than anything else to show Argentine business men that Americans are not acting in bad faith in their export endeavors; that they want to do everything possible to meet the requirements of the Argentine market and that when they make honest mistakes they are more than willing to correct them.

"The good will that has been built up as a result of these arbitration cases is one of the most valuable assets of American business in Argentina and the establishment of this good will leaves only foreign exchange as the one big obstacle facing American business and that is a problem that even the Arbitration Committee cannot solve."

WAR HOMES TO BE AUCTIONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The United States Shipping Board's war-time housing projects at Bath, Maine; Groton, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Chester, and Essington, Pennsylvania—whose total original cost approximated $11,650,000—will be sold by auction within the next month, it was stated yesterday by Sidney Henry, commercial manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

WOMEN FULFILLING COMMUNITY DUTY

Conference of League of Women Voters Shows They Are Contributing to Constructive Endeavor in Town and City

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — That women as voters have become a real factor in constructive community life and endeavor was emphatically brought out in reports of local leagues given yesterday at the conference of the League of Women Voters of the New England Region. Practically all of the reports showed the women to be cooperating with men in the selection of proper candidates and officials, and it was evident in many cases that careful inquiry has been made into the duties and activities of aldermen, selectmen, school-board members, and other administrative officers.

Opening the meeting, Mrs. George R. Fearing, president of the Massachusetts league, pointed to the doubling in the number of local organizations as evidence of the need of a nonpartisan organization of women. Through them, she said, interest has been stimulated and information disseminated in the furtherance of citizenship and good government. The opinion of women as to what is valuable and what is not valuable has been crystallized, preparing them to take their places as efficient and more important members of the political parties of their choice.

New England Needs

In extending the greetings of the Commonwealth, Gov. Channing H. Cox particularly emphasized the need of the New England states in building a unity of action in the common interest of the section. He urged women to study and support movements looking toward improvement in governmental method. Speaking in terms of all New England, the Governor pointed out that it is an essentially industrial section, depending for its prosperity on the continuance of industrial activity. South Carolina, for example, he said, can manufacture many things far under the New England prices because she enjoys advantages in freight rates on raw materials and the finished product, is less heavily taxed and has lower wage rates.

While Massachusetts is right to delight in those things she has done for the welfare of the people, Governor Cox said, this effort should not go to an extent at which it threatens the basis of prosperity and overtaxes industry. All, therefore, must be interested in highest efficiency in government and in having the business of the Commonwealth conducted in such a way as to get the most result possible from every dollar spent for governmental purposes. This subject has been investigated by a special commission, he said, asking women to aid in carrying the program of the committee into effect. Consolidation of penal institutions, bringing about economy in money, as well as providing means to classification of prisoner, the Governor said, is another movement in which the support of the women is welcomed.

International Phase

The international significance of women's organizations was emphasized in a talk by Miss Marjorie Shuler, publicist, lecturer and one of the six women present at the official signing of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Miss Shuler pointed out that powerful and valuable international relationships grow out of contact between organizations of women.

Instancing such sentiments, the speaker said that some of the delegates to the last conference of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance came to Geneva with doubt and suspicion, but with a desire for a common understanding out of which came real friendliness. This attitude was exemplified, for example, in the motion of Australian delegates that Great Britain and her colonies vote as a unit in the deliberations of the conference. This came at a time when the issue of unit voting was being debated in the legislative halls of the allied nations.

"Women are tremendous sentiment makers," Miss Shuler declared. "The extent to which their international relationships through organization are making for the peace and understanding of the world is too little appreciated and too little reckoned with. I would name two things as essential to carrying on the progress toward world understanding which women are creating. First, let women become better informed and prove that they have graduated from the so-called 'women's news.' Second, let them take the first step toward international friendliness by getting acquainted with their neighbors."

WOMEN ASK EQUAL REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Members of the women's Democratic state central committee have adopted a resolution to be presented to the Democratic state central committee, asking that organization to change its rules by providing definitely that women in the party have equal representation with the men in the personnel of officers of all party organizations and in the membership of all party committees.

FARMERS OUTLINE DEFINITE PROGRAM

Agricultural Conference Formulates Measures for Permanent Relief — Opposition to the Regular Program Manifested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Back of the discussion of unfavorable conditions and the somewhat vague declarations of what must be done about them at the National Agricultural Conference, a small group of men are trying to put through a definite program which will prevent a recurrence of those conditions which are afflicting the farmers at present.

The idea of the men who have worked out a plan and hope to get it adopted is to express appreciation of the President's call to conference, and to give practical point to it by going direct to Congress for legislation which will start the machinery for giving the farmers of the country adequate credit and organizing marketing facilities. These, it is insisted, are to be as good as the men in other lines of business enjoy. Not only is the opportunity presented, for the conference has been asked by the government to do this very thing, but for the first time, in a dilemma, the farmers have working with them experts, statisticians, economists, bankers, railway men and representatives of all kinds of business associated more or less intimately with agriculture. If the farmers take advantage of this condition they are in a position to gain a great advantage, it is declared by the constructive group.

Constructive Measures

The program which it is expected will develop from the reports of the various committees will be, when sifted down, to provide a means of negotiating farmers' notes and arranging credits adapted to their particular line of work. Some such government agency as the Farm Loan Board could be adapted to the handling of agricultural paper with a flexibility and security that would give the farmer the support he so much needs. The War Finance Corporation has been able to give a certain measure of emergency help to the farmer. With a long look ahead there should be provision for permanent government credit. All of this is based to a large degree on the recommendation of the building of warehouses by the states where farmers' products may be kept and sold at the most advantageous state of the market, instead of going to forced sale as now.

On these products certified by official graders, certificates could be issued and handled by government agencies with perfect safety. The same group favors the establishment of cooperative business organizations to put farming on a parity with other lines of business.

Dissenters Organizing

In opposition to this constructive group, which plans to utilize all of the interests represented in the conference for the benefit of the farmer, is a radical group which is trying to segregate the "dirt" farmers, and which has called a "rump" conference, made up of those in the regular conference who come under such a designation, and of others who were not invited. They have issued a call in part as follows:

"A conference of progressive farmers and representatives of farm organizations to formulate their program of immediate legislation and measures to relieve agriculture and secure for it a modicum of prosperity, has been called by the Farmers National Council, to be held in the New Ebbitt Hotel, on Friday.

"The conference of farmers and the allied interests which have been robbing the farmers ruthlessly has proven a complete and unqualified failure, as far as securing results is concerned. That it was called to prevent farmers securing just measures of economic justice to which they are entitled and to assail the agricultural bloc which has dared place the rights of the producers of wealth against stealers of wealth is perfectly patent. The meeting of progressive farmers to be held in the New Ebbitt Hotel will give an opportunity for untrammeled discussion, and will give complete evidence of the confidence which the farmers of America have in the agricultural bloc, and further evidence the fact that the agricultural bloc has not yet secured nor espoused all the measures which farmers know are essential to rid the country of special privilege, monopoly and middleman exploitation. All progressive farmers are invited to attend the conference. Representatives of the railroads, packers, farm mortgage banks, elevator combine, millers' trusts, fertilizer crowd, farm implement manufacturers and speculators, and other lines of business which have gouged the public, will not be invited."

Southern Governor's View

The first reference to rumors that the conference was a "hand-picked" gathering summoned from political motives was made from the platform by James M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, in the course of his address on the marketing of cotton.

"I hope there is no foundation," he said, "for the whispered rumors that there is a hand-picked conference called to serve the purposes of political parties. The farmers of the country, having increased production in response to government requests during the war, and having suffered disaster in consequence, have the right to come to Washington demanding help, and to put forth the program for that help. All thoughts of politics must be put aside."

A defense of the choice of conferees was made by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the conference. The conference was called in haste, he pointed out, and the need for quick action shortened the possibility for much consultation in regard to the list of conferees, although Secretary Wallace consulted with all the farm organizations having Washington headquarters, and with representatives of every phase of the agricultural industry. "No more representative gathering has ever been called in the history of this country," declared Mr. Anderson emphatically.

Cooperative Program

J. M. Anderson, president of the Equity Cooperative Exchange of Minnesota, declared that the conference was not going to be "steamrollered" as far as he was concerned. He declared his belief that American participation in the economic rehabilitation of Europe is absolutely essential to the solution of the agricultural problem in this country.

Ultimate solution of the farmers' problems lies, he declared, in the fields of cooperation and finance. Better prices for agricultural products depend upon the economic recovery of Europe. There are plenty of customers for our surplus crops in Europe, but they cannot pay for them. In regard to the European situation, Mr. Anderson advocated action along two lines by the federal government.

First, it should extend sufficient long time credit to European countries so that they may again become a market for American produce.

Second, and most important, there should be a governmental policy aimed at putting Europe back on a stable basis. European countries must have peace before they can go back to work, and we should help them to attain that peace. The United States should be officially represented at the meeting of its debtors at Genoa, since the results of the conference vitally concern American industry and agriculture. "We owe it to these debtor countries," Mr. Anderson asserted, "to state our position on the $10,000,000,000 war debt, so that they may know definitely where they stand. Also, Germany must get on her feet and she cannot do this until the reparations question is settled; we should have a voice in this through official representation on the Reparations Commission."

REFERENDUM IN PACKING STRIKE ORDERED BY UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Shall we continue the strike?" Some 45,000 members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and eight allied crafts are to be given an opportunity to vote in referendum on this question today. They have been officially on strike since December 5, against the abandonment of federal arbitration by the packers and subsequent wage reductions.

Hope of government intervention in the trouble, which extended throughout the middle west in 20 important meat packing centers, was abandoned early this week, said Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the union, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We thought it was only fair, in view of the circumstances, to put the facts before the members and let them decide."

In the circular letter ordering the referendum the following explanation was made:

"The Committee of Conciliation of the Department of Labor called at the general office on instructions from Hugh Kerwin, director of conciliation, and gave the information that the striking packing house workers should no longer hold out hope of intervention from the Department of Labor."

Effectiveness of the walkout has been disputed from the first by the packers. They maintained the position that no strike existed. For a few days work was diminished and riots occurred here and in several other cities. Recently, however, it was declared that all the "Big Five" plants were working at or near capacity.

REPUBLICAN DEFICIT NOT YET CLEARED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Debts of the National Republican Committee totaling $706,161, are announced here by Fred W. Upham, treasurer. This deficit is for expenses in the election of President Harding and Vice-President Coolidge. Subscriptions are to be announced at Boston, Massachusetts, today, but these are to cover financing of the committee for New England states, and are not applicable to the national party debt, Mr. Upham explained.

At the close of the campaign in November, 1920, according to Mr. Upham's figures, the committee was $1,683,000 in debt, including $1,405,000 in loans, $192,000 in unpaid bills and $68,000 owed by various state committees. In 15 months, $1,400,000 has been collected, of which $741,500 was applied to the loans, the state committees paid off, unpaid bills settled, $88,000 interest paid, and $232,500 spent for the operation of the National Committee, leaving about $60,000 cash on hand.

NEBRASKA FAVORS ST. LAWRENCE CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Nebraska House yesterday unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project as adding millions to the value of Nebraska farms through bringing them 500 miles nearer the coast line, and requesting the Nebraska representatives in the Senate and House to support the measure.

BONUS AGREED ON BY REPUBLICANS

Joint Session of Delegates From Senate and House Favors the Passage of Bill and the Tariff Measure Before Adjournment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The announcement by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be disastrous to the finances of the government to enact soldier bonus legislation during the present session produced small effect in Congress yesterday.

As a result of a joint session of the Republican steering committees of the Senate and House during the day an agreement was reached not only to rush through a bonus bill, but also to enact permanent tariff legislation before Congress adjourns.

It was agreed that the proposed bonus bill should originate in the House, which initiates all legislation dealing with finances, and the Ways and Means Committee was instructed to begin at once the work of drafting it.

That a bill will be reported in about three weeks is the prevailing opinion among House members.

Methods in Dispute

The bonus bill and additional legislation mapped out by the steering committees will be put up to a caucus of all Republicans of the House tonight. Opposition to the bonus bill is so slight in the House that the Republican leaders are not concerned over it. Only the methods of financing the payment of adjusted compensation are involved in dispute, and it is to discuss these methods that the entire body of Republicans will meet today. As Mr. Mellon merely renewed his oft-repeated opposition to a bonus at this time, and former conferences having already sponsored the passage of the proposed legislation, little consideration is being given the advice of the head of the Treasury Department.

Yesterday's conference, which will be followed by others between the two steering committees, served to bring about something that verges on cooperation on the part of the leaders.

The Administration's leaders in the Senate pledged themselves to exert all their influence to speed up legislation with a view to an early adjournment, possibly by June 1.

Additional matters of legislation which are to be pressed for passage include the following: Debt refunding bill, now before the Senate, the reclassification of federal employees, the appropriation bills and the farmers' cooperative marketing bill. Reorganization of the federal departments under proposed legislation, was put off until the last, with indications that it will be definitely sidetracked owing to the legislative jam in the Senate.

Other Bills Pending

No consideration of the proposed ship subsidy bill is to be given until President Harding makes known his views and submits a formal report to Congress.

It was stated by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip, that he had been informed that the Finance Committee would report the tariff bill to the Senate some time next month. House leaders impressed upon their Senate colleagues the necessity of enacting permanent tariff legislation before the November congressional elections. In fact, it is the thought of the elections that is spurring Administration leaders at the Capitol to take a definite stand upon the bonus, which will surely play an important part in the campaign.

House leaders, in their desire to get away early enough to attend to their political fences, urged the senators to postpone action on the various treaties emanating from the Armament Conference, until after the legislative jam is broken. In this connection the proposal of the Senate to convene in special session after adjournment in order to act upon the treaties was considered. Senate leaders promised to take the matter under further advisement.

Proposals also were made that the Senate dispose of the treaties within the next few months, but as this would jeopardize early enactment of the bonus and tariff measures, the foreign compacts possibly will be postponed until the last.

WELLESLEY FUND FURNISHES TUITION FOR 900 ARMENIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Education, as well as food, clothing and shelter, is a great need of children in Armenia for whom the Near East Relief is trying to care, according to Miss Bernice J. Everett, in charge of the work at Brousa. Miss Everett writes that there are now more than 900 children in schools in the city of Brousa which have been established through funds contributed by Wellesley College.

School began, she says, the first of November, when the Greek colonel released the Armenian school, which had been taken for an army hospital, and hundreds of children flocked to it asking admission. Last year, she said, registration amounted to about 150 or 160, but this year 365 were registered at the beginning of the registration period and more came constantly until the relief workers did not know what to do with them. Little children, Miss Everett said, gave their ages as ten years when they were really only six or seven, so eager were they to go to school and be taught.

"I never saw such eagerness for school," said Miss Everett. "We had to refuse all under seven and it was hard to refuse the mothers' pleadings. We do not know what to do, but finally Miss Jillson of the American school came to our aid and gave us a big room in her building which she offered to supervise. The Wellesley fund will pay the teacher's salary and buy the books and we will supply the fuel. Here 100 children will be made happy." The opening of a second and third Greek school made it possible to care for enough more children to bring the number up to 900, she added.

So many refugees, without food and with no clothing except travel-stained rags, have come to Brousa that the problem of feeding and clothing them as well as caring for the school children and giving them one hot dish a day is a serious problem, this worker says.

NEW WATERWAY PLAN QUESTIONED

Engineer Says St. Lawrence Project Should Be Based on Sound Judgment

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether ocean ships would navigate such a waterway and whether it would create a sufficient amount of new traffic to make it a paying investment to the nation, were questions raised by Harry deB. Parsons, consulting engineer and authority on water-power problems, in addressing a gathering of Boston engineers, on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater project.

"As the power possibilities of the St. Lawrence are great," said Mr. Parsons, "it would be a pity to minimize them for a canalization scheme that was not founded on sound judgment. Whenever the power may be needed, let it be developed to best advantage and make use of such canalization as the pondages from the power dams may afford.

"As the estimates of the cost are so large, the question at once arises, 'Why should the United States pay half when they will be benefited by only one-sixth the power developed.' At a cost of say $50,000 a mile, the United States' share, $282,000,000, would construct 5600 miles of railway sufficient to reach from the Mississippi with two lines to the Atlantic seaboard, and also from the middle west with two lines to the gulf. Let us go slowly before we make a false step."

W. L. Saunders, of New York, an author and authority on commerce and navigation, indorsed the project on the ground "that there never has been proposed a project so simple in its execution, so sound in its economic possibilities, and so far-reaching in its consequence, as this one."

"If you will lay a straight edge upon the map along the line of the St. Lawrence River," said Mr. Saunders, "you will see that it points directly to Liverpool, the market for most of the grain products of the United States. In the same latitude are the Scandinavian countries, also large markets for our products. The distance from Duluth to Liverpool by way of the St. Lawrence is about 5000 miles. That distance is 500 miles greater by way of the New York barge canal and the Hudson River, 450 miles greater by way of railroad transportation from Buffalo to New York."

Asserting that the St. Lawrence River has a potential capacity to deliver 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 horsepower annually he said that "this might be distributed all over New England and New York," and continued, "furnishing power for all of the industries and most of the railroads. Just as deep water transportation is the cheapest transportation in the world, so is hydraulic electric power the cheapest power in the world. It has been estimated that the use of all the potential hydroelectric power of the St. Lawrence would effect a saving in coal of 50,000,000 tons annually."

ACTIVITY IN PORT OF BUENOS AIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The state of the port of Buenos Aires is a safe index as to the commercial activity of the Republic. For some considerable time past there has been little movement of any description and the number of port workers unemployed threatened to become a serious problem. But at last the tide has turned and ships are now coming and going with greater frequency, activity being seen on all sides.

At one time the number of men employed fell as low as 800 out of a round total of some 15,000 registered. During Christmas week the number employed was about 3500, which is a big increase over the numbers of recent weeks, and it is estimated that the number of workers required will increase daily, as the quantity of cereals coming from the country is known to be considerable.

BOND ISSUE PETITION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday for authority to issue $451,000 in 5 per cent 50-year gold bonds and to sell them to Henry Ford, Edsel B. Ford, and Clara J. Ford. The sale of the securities will reimburse the railroad for expenditures on additions and betterments which have been made to the line since it came into the possession of Henry Ford.

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OPERATORS READY TO MEET MINERS

Wage Scale Committee Has Been Appointed for Conference on Pay as Soon as the Union Authorizes Such Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The anthracite operators have appointed a wage scale committee to confer with the miners as soon as such conferences are authorized by the union. Before this authorization can be made, the miners' demands for higher wages must be approved at the international convention of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis on February 17. Until then no definite rejection of the miners' recently announced demands is expected. The conferences will probably be held here.

The anthracite operators have thus far made no public statement refering specifically to the threat of a strike on April 1. In their first and only public statement since the workers announced their demands, the operators say that an advance of at least $1.30 a ton in the mine price of domestic sizes of anthracite, representing an increase of 78.4 cents in production cost, would follow if they granted the demands for a 20 per cent increase in contract rates, and $1 a day increase for all day men.

Mine Price Raised

The operators say that the 20 per cent wage increase alone would raise the mine price by $1.30, and the other demands would raise it higher still. They calculate the average total cost of a gross ton of anthracite as $5.55, with $3.92 of that representing labor cost, the figures being for the first half of 1921. They say that 60 per cent of anthracite shipments are of the prepared domestic sizes, 10 per cent pea coal and 30 per cent steam size, which always sells below production costs.

When the bituminous industry slump last December cut working time about 60 per cent, it began to be impossible, the operators say, for anthracite steam sizes to compete with soft coal. Because demand fell off, producers are said to have great quantities of pea coal stored. Hence the operators, believing that this situation in small sizes will prevail throughout the year, say that any increase in wages must be applied entirely on the prices of the prepared sizes, or 60 per cent of the output.

Then, with the $3.92 labor cost of early 1921 as a basis, it is figured that the 20 per cent wage increase would raise total production cost 78.4 cents and as applied to the prepared sizes, or 60 per cent of the total, this would amount to $1.30

Coal Sales Low

It is of interest to note that Coal Age in its usual summary of market conditions says that the steam size of anthracite is now moving more readily, with prices again in line with company schedules. But it is added that some large users are probably taking tonnage in excess of requirements on account of strike talk.

January sales of bituminous coal have failed to come up to anticipations. While the tonnage moved has exceeded the December business, the new year has not brought the volume of orders that was expected to follow the removal of the freight tax and other deterrent factors. But it is said that there is no doubt that the coal industry will enjoy better times between now and April 1. This is indicated by a heavier line of inquiry.

There is not the slightest indication that there will be any rush for coal, but the strike talk and the growing certainty of a tie-up are causing buyers to ask for prices and the possibility of prompt shipment.

Anthracite is in better call. This has resulted in heavier operations, although the market is too sensitive to permit any increase in prices for the independent domestic sizes.

DOLLAR'S VALUE INCREASING

CHICAGO, Illinois — The pre-war dollar now is worth 72 cents when spent for meat and 68 cents when spent for other foodstuffs, according to a statement made public yesterday by J. T. Russell, president of the National Association of Meat Councils. Eighteen months ago, Mr. Russell said, the pre-war dollar was worth 52 cents in the retail meat market, and a year ago 62 cents.

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CHINA PROGRESSING IN FINANCIAL WORLD

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh Describes Forces at Work and Points to Significance of the Introduction of Western Methods

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—China is passing through a period of banking and financial reorganization of highest significance in the light of her progress in development of the resources of the nation, declared Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Bureau of Chinese Labor and Trade Counselors, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In this change, he said, two forces are at work, the older, pioneer financiers, and the men trained in western methods who are carrying into Chinese finance the elements of specialization.

As late as two decades ago, Dr. Hsieh pointed out, the field of Chinese banking was untouched by modern progress. Today there exists a new financial order embracing modern banks and administered by men who are finding it possible to keep step with the financiers of the nations long schooled in international finance. And this progressive trend in the banking world is finding its inevitable reaction in broadening the field of Chinese trade and building a new financial future for China.

"Nothing," asserted Dr. Hsieh, "has been more significant since 1900 than the rapid extension of what may be termed the commercial horizon of Chinese foreign business. It has come with the advent of a more intensive competition reflecting economically the rivalry of the industrial powers of the West in the Orient. While the net result of the years of the great war has been to cause an economic marking time, the general progress of China has been surprising. Her expanding wants have forced her to the adoption of modern methods."

Two Classes of Banks

Dr. Hsieh described two aspects of financial China—the modern banks and the so-called old style private banks. Obsolescent personal proprietorships and partnerships, which have served China's business in the past, are giving way to corporate organization. The banks of the former day cannot keep pace. The unification of Chinese currency, and standardization straightening out the monetary chaos will eventually eliminate the old financial institutions.

Modern native banks, Mr. Hsieh continued, fall into two classes also. There are the government institutions, exemplified, for example, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, headed by capable managers and enjoying close contact with the government. Then there are banks, less or government affiliation, but developed to carry on finance for a specific purpose, as in the salt industry. Private Chinese banks are the result of the last decade, and many of the more powerful of the old-style institutions are reorganizing into this category.

"The modern native bank," Dr. Hsieh explained, "is based on western corporate business organization. Personal responsibility, which stands at the head of the old economic order in China, is eliminated. There is, with this, a political importance, for the powerful force for the internal salvation of China is developing around the banker and business man. And at no time has China needed more the counsel of America than now, when she is stepping forward to take her financial place among the nations."

Resources of Nation

Turning to the resources of China, Dr. Hsieh dwelt particularly upon a commodity of world-wide concern—coal. Chinese coal reserves, he said, are estimated to aggregate 995,587,000,000 tons, or nearly five times the estimated reserves of Europe. With the use of modern machinery the output of coal is coming to warrant export. In quality the coal product is varied, a considerable quantity being of soft grade fited for industrial uses.

"The principal coal supplies in north China," Dr. Hsieh said, "are derived from the Kaiping district, the neighborhood of Mukden, the Shansi and Honan districts, and Shantung. The Shansi and Honan coal deposits are of vast extent. The coal is principally anthracite, but bituminous is found in many places, and all that is needed to make these mines wonderfully productive is the further extension of railways and means of communication. The principal anthracite mines now operated belong to the Shansi Company, a purely Chinese concern, and to the Peking Syndicate, Ltd., a British Corporation. Coal is found in many other places in China. Indeed there is some in almost every province, and Hunan and Kiangsi especially have very extensive deposits."

Coal, Dr. Hsieh asserted, is merely an instance of the almost boundless resources of China available for development. Her mineral deposits are many and varied, and by no means thoroughly explored. Foreign capital must explore and aid in exploiting, and hand in hand with development will go the creation of a wide market in which China would welcome American preeminence.

TOWNS MAY GIVE DRY ENFORCEMENT AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The responsibility for getting the community squarely behind state and national prohibition enforcement legislation will be placed on each municipality if [illegible] enabling bills now before the state Legislature, are passed.

There has been a feeling among local police officials throughout the State that enforcement—was a state or federal responsibility. The bills will enable the municipalities to place themselves behind enforcement by local regulations similar to state and federal limitations.

The drys hold that no honest opponent of prohibition can consistently oppose legislation which will give, in the only form possible under the Constitution, a referendum on enforcement by placing the question up to each local division. The drys argue that every reason that led the Legislature to put the State behind the federal law applies to legislation to permit localities to put themselves behind the State enforcement code.

SENATORS RESENT CENSORSHIP PLEA

Appeal for Congressional Investigation of Motion Picture Industry and Alleged Political Ambitions Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the controlling powers in the motion picture industry, by their employment of Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, have clearly indicated their intention of entering politics and controlling elections "from aldermen to President," were made by witnesses who appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday to urge a drastic federal censorship of the "movies."

The attitude of some of the members of the committee was one of hostility to the proposal to order a congressional inquiry into the management of the "movies," and if this attitude prevails there is little likelihood that the sub-committee will recommend adoption of the resolution. It was criticized sharply by Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, and Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, as contrary to the constitutional rights of free speech and expression.

Methods Criticized

The Rev. William S. Chase of Christ Church, Brooklyn, New York, charged that the motion picture industry had fallen into the hands of "four or five Hebrews" who, by employing Mr. Hays, have virtually served notice on the country that they intend to take a leading part in the politics of the country. He declared that the "movie trust" intended to control the election of everybody from "alderman to President," and named Marcus Loew, Adolph Zukor, William Fox, Jesse Lasky and Carl Laemmle as five men who dominate the motion picture industry.

Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the resolution under consideration, declared the men who controlled the "movies" were "banded to perpetuate immorality." All of the witnesses demanded a thorough investigation by Congress of the character of the pictures shown to the public. W. H. Field, of the American Legion, also stressed the number of "immoral films."

Warning against political influence by the "movies," the Rev. Mr. Chase declared that the small group of magnates would defeat or elect certain candidates and fill the public offices with men who would do their bidding.

"They have engaged the Postmaster-General to be their manager this fall," said Mr. Chase.

"Probably one of the two tasks that will be assigned to him will be the defeat of this resolution. It is quite curious that they should elect the ex-chairman of the Republican Party. They have selfish ends in view which threaten the freedom of government."

Policy Inquired Into

"Your idea is, then, that everybody who enters politics should be investigated?" inquired Senator Shortridge. "Why not investigate the newspapers?"

"The newspapers are not controlled by four or five men," replied the clergyman.

"How can you have freedom of expression if Congress creates a bureau to tell people what they can see on the screen?" exclaimed Senator Ashhurst.

The Rev. Mr. Chase insisted that the movies were showing immoral films and contended the public should be protected.

"Are we getting so weak and flabby mentally, as a nation, that we don't dare look at a picture?" Senator Ashhurst retorted. "You are making the same argument made 250 years ago by the Stuarts in the star chamber. We might get a censor, for instance, who didn't like Charlie Chaplin, and he could stop his contortions on the ground that they injured the public morals."

The committee was to subpoena Tarkington Baker, who, it is said, had all the correspondence relating to Mr. Hays' new position.

COLLEGE STUDENTS TO PLANT SYMBOL TREES

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania—A giant letter "S," outlined in evergreen trees, is to be planted on the shoulder of Nittany Mountain next spring by students of Pennsylvania State College. The letter is to stand as the college symbol and a traditional emblem at a spot where the mountain comes to an abrupt ending three miles from the institution and will be visible from all parts of the campus.

More than five acres of land will be cleared for the purpose. Relays of students will clear the land and plant the trees under the direction of the Forestry Department of the government.

HAWAIIAN BIRD RESERVATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Northwest of Honolulu and extending for a distance of several hundred miles in the mid-Pacific Ocean, is a chain of 13 islands which contain the largest bird colony in the world. This entire chain, with the exception of Midway Island, has been set aside by the federal government to form the Hawaiian Islands bird reservation. The most populous island of the group is Laysan, which was formerly the center of an extensive guano trade in the Pacific.

Laysan is little more than an elevated coral attol surrounded by a rim of sand. It measures two miles in length by one and a half in width and projects 40 feet above the sea at its highest point. This mere speck of sand in mid-ocean is the regular home of more than 20 species of birds, five of which is found nowhere else in the world.

The end of the dance

Among these regular inhabitants are the Laysan teal, a distinct species of duck resembling the Hawaiian duck; the flightless rail, commonly believed to be wingless; the Laysan canary, the island's sweetest songster; the reed-wabbler miller bird and the scarlet honey-eater. Together with different species of terns, petrels and tropic birds these constitute a great colony which is augmented by millions of migratory visitors, including the plover, tattler, turnstone, curley, canvas-back and albatross, that make Laysan a regular port of call in their roamings over the north Pacific waters.

During the migratory season, Laysan is a stirring spectacle of winged wonderment with earth and air literally swarming with bird life. Like a popular summer resort at the season's height, the housing problem is very acute. Every shrub or beach-grass is contested, every rock and crevice utilized, every available surface space filled and subterraneous chambers dug, to furnish nest room.

Many of the birds are wholly unafraid of man, thus affording a rare field for observation and close study. No more interesting birds are to be found in the whole colony than the white-breast albatross.

From the middle of October to the following summer, these great ocean flyers literally cover the island from one end to the other. By reason of their number, size and unusual habits they compel interest and attention at all times, particularly when they alternate their commonplace duties with figures from their dance.

Dr. Walter K. Fisher who visited Laysan in the interest of research work has this interesting personal account of this truly remarkable performance. "Two albatross approach each other, bowing profoundly and stepping rather heavily. They circle around each other, nodding solemnly all the while. Next they fence a little, crossing bills and whetting them together, pecking meanwhile and dropping stiff little bows. Suddenly one lifts its closed wings and nibbles the feathers underneath or, rarely, if in a hurry merely turns its head, and tucks its bill under its wing. The other bird during this performance assumes a statuesque pose and either looks mechanically from side to side or snaps its bill loudly a few times. Then the first bird bows once again, pointing its head and beak straight up, and utters a prolonged nasal groan, the other bird snapping its bill loudly and rapidly at the same time. Sometimes both birds raise their heads in the air and either one or both utters the indescribable and ridiculous bovine groan. When they have finished they begin bowing to each other, almost always rapidly and alternately, and presently repeat the performance, the birds reversing the rôle in the game or not."

SUPERPHONE ASSURES TELEPHONE SECRECY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—(By The Associated Press) — The "superphone," an apparently simple attachment for telephones, which is said to assure absolute secrecy of communication and security from interruptions and make possible multiplex telephony was demonstrated on Tuesday in the office of the chief signal officer of the army. It was shown that one telephone line to which "superphones" were attached could be used for a number of conversations simultaneously and that no pair of speakers could hear or interrupt another pair.

The "superphone," it was explained, has been developed under the direction of H. D. Duncan Jr., chief engineer of the signal corps research laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, assisted by S. Isler, assistant radio engineer. It is based on "wired wireless" or "line radio," invented about 10 years ago by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, and consists of a small portable set of instruments which may be installed in any office or residence in a few minutes and connected directly with existing telephone lines.

The invention, signal corps officials pointed out, was obviously of great value for military purposes in case of war, because of its assurance of secret communication. It would be of hardly less value, they said, to business men, bankers and others to whom it was desirable to have complete and assured privacy in confidential channels of communication. The principles involved in the invention are the same as in "wired wireless," it was explained, high frequency alternating currents being employed.

GARMENT WORKERS OFFER AID IN INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union offers full cooperation with the United States Government in the proposed federal inquiry into the women's garment industry here. In a letter addressed by its president, Benjamin Schlesinger, to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, the one condition which the union makes is that the investigation be thorough and all-embracing.

A study of labor conditions alone would be inadequate, Mr. Schlesinger says, as the cost of labor averages rather less than 25 per cent of the wholesale cost of a garment and not more than 15 per cent of the retail cost. He urges that waste in production, profits of manufacturers and middlemen, and profiteering retailers be thoroughly investigated. He is confident that no reform can be brought about in the industry until all these elements are studied.

Mr. Schlesinger says that the union has always favored such reforms in the industry as would secure to the public garments at lower prices, and has repeatedly offered to cooperate with the manufacturers in bringing this about. Lower-priced garments, he says, would mean a larger output, longer seasons of employment and more work for the workers; therefore they were directly and vitally interested in seeing prices made more reasonable.

STATE CREDIT FOR HOUSING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—In no way interfering with the plans of the Lockwood Committee, but tending to relieve the rent situation, two resolutions providing for a constitutional amendment to make it possible for state as well as city and county credit to be extended to housing projects, were introduced in the Legislature by Nathan Straus Jr, state Senator, yesterday.

"The more houses we get," he said, "the less rents will be as a matter of common sense, and the less the rate of interest on money for building purposes the greater the number of houses which will be built.

"While it would take several years to accomplish the end sought by the amendment the situation will be improving with the 10-year tax exemption building law continued under Governor Miller's recommendation to extend the exemption again this year, for nine years instead of 10.

"With the prospect of the state and cities and counties lending their credit in housing, investors are going to look ahead and put their money into building under the present improved conditions. They are going to invest their money while the rates are good and before they may be compelled to come into competition with the lending ability of the cities, counties and the State."

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STATESMAN'S VIEWS OF COLONIAL RIGHTS

Sir A. L. Stanley, Returned From Australia, Thinks Time Is Not Yet Ripe for Dominion Representation at World Capitals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Colonial governors usually exercise considerable restraint when voicing their views concerning the part of the British Empire in which they have represented His Majesty. Doubtless on account of their anxiety not to irritate, or possibly wound the susceptibilities of colonials, moreover, they possess an exaggerated feeling of loyalty to their successors, and shun rigidly questions which might be considered controversial. This loyalty and fine feeling is usually attributed to the type of English gentlemen who represent the King, but it has been said more than once that if the governors would let themselves go a little, when they return to England, it would possibly help to cement the friendship existing between the colonies and the homeland. Be this as it may, at a recent colonial meeting in London the Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, for some years Governor of Victoria, surprised his audience in touching upon questions usually avoided, and it must be recorded that his hearers were glad that for once a distinguished Governor was bold enough to discourse upon things that mattered.

Sir Arthur Stanley, in the course of his address, grasped the nettle in his hand and plunged into the political wood, thus immediately interesting his audience. He was well aware, he declared, that some people thought the dominions should be diplomatically represented at Washington and other capitals, and he knew that in some quarters the feeling in favor of this move was growing, but he argued against such a radical change on the grounds of conflict of opinion. He declared that the Empire might speak with as many different voices as parts of Empire represented. It was all to the good that one representative should speak on behalf of the whole in matters of that character.

"Insidious Comparisons"

He thought, however, that the direction in which some action might advantageously be taken was in regard to filling the offices of high commissioners and agents-general with men of higher status, instead of drawing them from the ranks of politicians. It too often happened that a man was appointed to one of these high offices, not because he was best qualified for the position, but because some party end had to be served; perhaps an inconvenient political opponent had to be got rid of, or a safe seat found for a political friend, by appointing the holder of that seat to one of these coveted posts.

Sir Arthur Stanley made reference to men who had given the best years of their lives to politics, and instead of passing into retirement to which they were entitled, were appointed to offices in the capital of the Empire—offices which demand energy, ability and character. He thought that there was too much supersensitiveness which was in some respects regrettable on the part, say for example, of the people of the Commonwealth in regard to opinions expressed by visiting Englishmen, though at the same time he had to admit that on the other hand there was too much disposition on the part of English visitors in indulging in loose and uncomplimentary comparisons between the new country and the old. This was, he protested, a fault from which the Colonials visiting England were not altogether free. He deprecated invidious comparisons as between countries whose conditions were necessarily entirely different. The first piece of advice he gave to his successor as Governor of Victoria was this: "Do not talk England to Australians; try always to talk Australia to Australians."

Sir Arthur Stanley is the first to admit that he has the warmest admiration for the Commonwealth community which in so short a period of time had built great cities, constructed thousands of miles of railways, developed a fine scheme of education, and had probably done more for the people than, perhaps, any other country. He realizes that there is still much pioneering work to be done beyond the fringe, which is but sparsely populated, and he speaks of many other things to the credit of the Commonwealth, but he recognizes, and he says so, that it is unkind to criticize disparagingly a new country who has done wonderful work in its brief history.

Some Dominions Supersensitive

Sir Arthur Stanley pointed out that during the last 30 years or so the dominions had, by a process of constitutional development, assumed to themselves increasing powers of self-government, which neither the Colonial Office nor the imperial government itself would seek to deny them.

With increasing powers of self-rule there had developed in some quarters in the dominions a degree of sensitiveness which was really not warranted, and as an illustration he cited the case afforded by Queensland's experience in connection with a proposal to float a loan in London on behalf of that state. When the Premier came to London to raise money for certain internal purposes in Queensland he was met by unwillingness on the part of the financial authorities to advance the required millions, and the reason they advanced for their attitude was that recent legislation in that country had been of such a character as to create some doubt in their minds as to the future of the security upon which they were asked to lend their money. They were, however, under no obligation to give any reasons. They might or might not have been wise in giving reasons, but no reasonable man would deny that if they felt that the legislation in question was in their opinion of such an extreme character as to affect the security upon which they were expected to rely, they were perfectly entitled to refuse to do business. Surely, said Sir Arthur Stanley, it was going too far to say to the city of London, "Because you refuse to lend us money you are interfering with our rights of self-government."

In talking with such frankness it is felt that Sir Arthur Stanley is only speaking in the interests of colonials and Englishmen, and is thereby helping both sections of the community better to understand each other, to eradicate things which sometimes are apt to cause misunderstandings.

MR. HEARST SAID TO SEEK SENATE SEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Independent Democrats, like Samuel Seabury, former judge of the Court of Appeals and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1916, are expected to oppose what they believe to be the ambition of William Randolph Hearst to become a United States senator. Some believe that if Mr. Hearst fails to obtain the senatorial nomination he will seek Tammany backing for the governorship.

Mr. Seabury, in a statement urging independent Democrats to stand together against Mr. Hearst, says that "the suggestion of his candidacy, either for the governorship or the senatorship, is a threat to the Democratic Party and a menace to the best interests of the State."

Mr. Seabury says that Mr. Hearst is now forming up-state organizations friendly to his candidacy, and that it is the part of Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall, to deliver the city's delegates at the senatorial nomination convention to Mr. Hearst.

"The Hearst-Murphy deal," says Mr. Seabury, "seeks the capture of the state government, and the division of the spoils between them."

Mr. Seabury calls upon Alfred E. Smith, former Governor and known as opposed to Mr. Hearst, to lead the independent Democrats against the latter.

PLAN TO COMBAT DRUNKEN DRIVING

Motor Vehicle Officials of 10 States Favor a Campaign Against Intoxicated Operators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Representatives of 10 states declared for drastic laws to combat drunkenness of automobile drivers, at the conference of state motor vehicle officials held in this city. The conference, composed of approximately 25 representatives from the motor vehicle departments of each of the New England states and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, unanimously passed a resolution favoring strict enforcement of all state laws relating to the operation of motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

From nearly all these states it was reported that there is an increasing number of persons operating motors on the highways while under the influence of liquor, and it was becoming necessary to force the law to the limit by revoking licenses and even registration where persistency necessitated. Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, who offered the resolution, said that he had found it necessary to revoke 1412 operators' licenses last year, as compared to 880 in 1920. Commissioners from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland reported proportionate increases, and Commissioner Robbins B. Stoeckel of Connecticut told of a 221 per cent increase of licenses revoked in this State; William L. Dill, representing New Jersey, said that the situation had become such in his State as to bring about the legislation making jail sentences and revocation of license mandatory; that he as commissioner has a right to sentence an offender to jail.

Resolutions favoring uniform regulations in neighboring states with regard to speed, weight, height and length were adopted, also resolutions looking toward reciprocity agreements. Mr. Goodwin of Massachusetts consulted with Commissioner Stoeckel with regard to the 15-mile limit clause in the Connecticut motor vehicle law. Connecticut motor vehicle owners whose proximity to the state line makes it desirable for them to use the Massachusetts highways in the vicinities could do so as often as desired within the limit of 15 miles by the payment of a nominal fee to Massachusetts, if that State would enter into a reciprocal agreement with Connecticut.

The law of this State authorizes Commissioner Stoeckel to issue registration to motorists of adjoining states to use the Connecticut highways freely within the 15-mile limit, provided the same right is extended to motorists of Connecticut. As it stands, however, people of this State can use Massachusetts highways not more than 15 days a year, without taking out a Massachusetts license and the same applies to all motorists of that State using Connecticut roads.

Present at the meeting as a guest was Senator Lowman, chairman of the New York State Senate Committee on motor-vehicle legislation. He came for first-hand information in regard to the operation of the gasoline tax adopted by the Connecticut Legislature at the last session and made effective on September 1, 1921. His committee is planning to report out a bill in the New York Legislature for a similar tax.

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF INDUSTRY ASSAILED

W. M. Hughes, Among Others, Is Convinced That a Continuance of Government Control Is Not Justified by the Results

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The world-wide assumption by governments, during and after the war period, of control over many industries and the wasteful and unsatisfactory results thereof, have caused a great reaction in favor of a return to private enterprise with the more economical and more efficient service associated with the admiration of business men as compared with government officials.

Today the question of state ownership, in Canada at least, has reached a crucial position, and the government's administration of the national railways has been denounced.

The United States were among the first to appreciate the advantages of private control of the railways, for when these concerns during the war were taken over by the government, said an American writer, the unions were given full sway in the matter of organizing the various branches of workmen. Efficiency, which had always been a strong point of American railway management when privately operated, was thrown overboard, and where, for instance, shopmen had worked on piecework the unions put everything on a time basis, which meant that slackers often took the place of workmen, and the coffers of the government made good the losses that resulted. Then when the railways were turned back to their owners, so hampered were the shops by the time system that it has been found cheaper to send work out to private shops to have it done. In this way the railways have found it necessary to dismiss shop workers by the thousand.

England's Experience

The experience of the United States in the matter of the nationalization of industries is indeed far from being unique. The same thing has happened in England, where the decontrol of the railways and their reversion to private management has been the signal at once for greater efficiency, cheaper fares, and more trains; and the traveler, after his prolonged experience of the manifold disadvantages of state control, finds, to his surprise, that he is once again the object of the solicitous concern of the railway authorities.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when the nationalization of the coal mines of Britain seemed about to enter the realm of practical politics, but, after the country's unfortunate experience of the full effects of government control, it is no exaggeration to say that no government could hope to carry such a measure at the present time.

Concerning "state enterprise," as it is called "down under" in Australasia, the views of that famous writer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, recently home from a seven-months' tour in New Zealand and Australia, are instructive. He said that public control of industry "is carried out to a much greater extent in Australia than is the case in England. In my opinion, it is a complete failure in every branch. Their telephones, telegraphs, posts, railways, everything I touched, were bad, and that was not at all on account of national slackness, because the few things left in private hands, such as the ferryboat service in Sydney Harbor, are extremely good. The reason is clear. If the employees disagree with the government, which is always a Labor Government, they can vote solidly against it and apply all sorts of pressure. All these Labor problems are rather dangerous there. The Australians are, however, a good, solid people, and the common sense of the community, I think, will prevent any real trouble."

Australia Largely Affected

Australia is notoriously a country ridden by state enterprise, and there are few industries which are not managed in some form or other by the seven governments, federal and state, which administer the Commonwealth. Some of these industries may here be mentioned. They comprise railways, hotels, shipping, timber yards, brick works, metal quarries, limeworks, motor garages, fish shops, agricultural implements, printing, dairying, mines, ferries, sugar factories, fruit markets, forests, tramways, locomotive works and others.

W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, heretofore an ardent advocate of state control of industries, has been forced by the logical march of events to recant his former doctrine and confessed at the recent imperial conference in London that he had lost all faith in state control. Such an important secession from the ranks of those who urge the advantages of state control is indeed a noteworthy admission of the fallacy of the policy. The general experience in the Commonwealth in this connection is that state enterprise can never compete, either on the score of economy or efficiency, with private trading and that public control must look to the taxpayers to bolster up the returns.

Queensland's Special Ministry

In Western Australia, which shares with Queensland the doubtful honor of being the state which has the greatest number of state-controlled industries, the latest statement of the Treasury shows a total deficit in the state's accounts in the financial year of £903,000, due mainly to losses sustained on state commercial projects. An instance of this trading may be given. The Wyndam State Freezing Works is, perhaps, the worst example of state enterprise in all Australia, and the original estimates of the cost and returns have been shown to have been very far from the actual figures. The year's debits were £600,000 and the credits £300,000. It has been said facetiously that had the Wyndam State Freezing Works been large enough they would have been successful in effecting the financial ruin of the whole of the Commonwealth!

Queensland, the other state mentioned, has so far progressed along the path of public trading that it was decided in 1918 to bring the various concerns under the control of a new Minister, and the Ministry of State Enterprise was therefore set up, under a special act of Parliament, on November 23 of that year.

The object underlying these undertakings would appear to make the people of Queensland, through their government, complete controllers of supplies of raw and manufactured material, and for the manufacturing to be done as far as possible in government factories sufficient at least for their own needs, and with a view of developing a state export trade. The ministry already has representatives in the Far East who are seeking to develop these markets for the export of Queensland produce. The financial results of the running of the many schemes in this state under government control may be gauged when it is stated that on June 39, 1920, the State Enterprise Department had become indebted to the Treasury to the extent of £1,336,860.

JAPAN'S DEBT TO DUTCH INITIATIVE

Tokyo University Professor in an Interview in Java Tells of Progress Made in Research

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BATAVIA, Java—The "Javabode" (The Java Messenger) publishes an interview with the Japanese Professor Nagayo, of the Royal University of Tokyo, who attended the Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Affairs held in Batavia recently.

In the course of the professor's comments he gave some interesting illustrations of the strong influence of the Dutch in Japan. Both his father and his grandfather, said the professor, had studied in Holland. Both spoke Dutch fluently and both had a very high opinion of the Dutch. At his father's time, although Japan had already developed considerably at that period, very little was known of hygiene. In fact, there was no Japanese equivalent for the word and it was Professor Nagayo who invented one in the word "eseij."

In a statement issued to the Dutch East Indian press, Professor Nagayo recalled that Japan had been wholly dependent on Holland for the introduction into that country of her modern physical science. The greatest service which Holland rendered to Japan was to drive out of the thoughts of the Japanese that blind adherence to the classic idea of independence was little better than superstition.

Indebtedness to Holland

"Our forefathers believed," Professor Nagayo declared, "that the earth was flat and the sun round, not because their own astronomical or physiographical information had convinced them that this was really so, but because they had been taught that such was the case. The Dutch, however, when they came, refused to believe it unless proved and supported by mathematical calculations. This brought about the great revolution and henceforward the Japanese followed the new scientific path and based their studies on objective data."

Another fact, not so well known, was that Japan was indebted to the Netherlands for good advice and help in the forming of political and diplomatic connections. Some time ago Professor Nagayo heard from a Japanese professor of history at Tokyo University regarding the proofs of disinterested friendship shown by the Dutch during the visit of the American Rear Admiral Perry to Uraga in 1853, when he sent a request to the Tokugawa Government to conclude a trade contract. It was generally understood that this visit bore an unexpected character, but this was not in accordance with the facts.

When Jingoism Ruled Japan

A year previous to this historic visit, the Tokugawa Government received a warning from the authorities at Batavia, the substance of which was as follows:

"We learn that America intends to send an envoy to Japan to request officially that Japan will follow the open door policy. In this connection, we wish to inform you that Japan cannot continue to remain indifferent to the international situation. We would draw your attention to the opium war in China, when that country refused the request of France and England to adopt the policy of the open door. Should you receive a similar request from America, we would advise you to consider it earnestly and not to answer with an abrupt refusal, which would place you in a very difficult position."

In those days Japan was rendered unsafe by her "Jingoes", whose political gospel was: "Veneration for the Emperor and banishment of all foreigners." Had it not been for that warning, Japan would with difficulty have escaped complications with America. "Therefore," concluded Professor Nagayo, "we owe thanks to your forefathers who helped us in those days by word and deed, and for that I wish to express my thanks in the name of Japan and the Japanese."

WILD-FLOWER CARNIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—This city is planning a wild-flower carnival for the month of April or May, because of the abundant rains which have fallen this winter season, promising far more than the usual amount of wild flowers both around the city and up in the Sierras.

SPAIN'S CLAIM TO TANGIER RENEWED

Argument Advanced That Seaport Is More Spanish Than Anything Else and Without It Spain Cannot Develop Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—For evident reasons Spain has been little disposed in recent times to prosecute in any active verbal or other manner her campaign in favor of being given control of Tangier as a substitute for the international régime at present in force and by common consent entirely discredited. She has enough to occupy her attention in Africa at the moment with the tranquillization of her zone and the repression of the serious disturbances that have taken place at the Melilla end thereof, while at the time of these latter happenings and for some weeks later the position was so uncertain that it was impossible to give consideration to Spanish rights and claims in other directions.

Apart from this, there are two circumstances which have to be taken specially into consideration, one being that the French attitude was such that for the time being the Tangier question was obviously so very delicate that it was best disregarded, and the other that the affair of the proposed construction of the harbor works, and the settling of the contract therefor, conducted by French interests, a course against which strong Spanish protests were laid when it was first mentioned several months ago—before the Melilla disaster—has added in a peculiar measure to that delicacy. The Spanish idea in general is that the French have taken the utmost advantage of the Spanish preoccupation with other matters.

Key to Spanish Territory

The question, however, was bound to come up again very soon, and it has done so now under somewhat peculiar auspices and in unfortunate circumstances. When the Premier, Mr. Maura, was disposed a little while since to propagate a policy of Spanish abandonment of Morocco—all except the coast and one or two fortified places—Tangier, of course, was not mentioned, but it was obvious that any Spanish pretensions to the place must be most seriously prejudiced by such a policy, and that there was a danger that even the mention of such policy, without its being sanctioned and conducted, might have a tendency to weaken those pretensions. The point is that Spain has based her claim to Tangier on the double ground that the place is more Spanish than anything else, and that she cannot develop her zone properly without it, that it is the veritable key to the Spanish territory comprised within the Spanish protectorate. If she abandoned or partially abandoned the protectorate then obviously her pretensions to Tangier became exceedingly thin.

Spanish arms having now recovered their dominance in Morocco, and there being no more question, for the present at any rate, of even the most partial withdrawal, we hear of Tangier again, like, as it has been said, the chirruping of a little bird of hope after the violence of a storm has passed. But with the mention are associated two names, that of Alexander Lerroux, the Republican leader, and that of Gibraltar. The conjunction is curious and interesting.

It is Mr. Lerroux who has brought the subject forward in the Chamber, demanding that Tangier should be added to the Spanish zone, failing which, he would, for his own part, prefer that Spain should give up the entire zone. Nobody is ever surprised at the maneuvers of Mr. Lerroux, who suffers from much disillusionment and from a party that is largely if not completely lost. Although reports have been industriously circulated in foreign parts recently to the effect that Spain is bordering on revolution once again, it may be asserted with confidence that the fortunes and prospects of the Spanish Republican Party, at all events, were never at a lower ebb, and that the enormous efforts made a few months ago when a national republican congress was got together in Madrid for the purpose of reorganizing the party and adopting a new program has done nothing to revive it.

Republican Possibilities

Mr. Lerroux is a very earnest and highly intelligent Republican, but in these days he is frequently inclined to make open manifestation of the limits of Republican possibilities in Spain at present. Of course, he recognizes that there may be revolutionary dangers from other quarters. But, Republicanism being what it is, it is always liable to strange antics, and it is still simple history that a few years ago Alvarez and Ascarate, two of the leading Republicans who left the party to form a new Republican party of their own, the Reformista, had a talk with the King, and were then converted to the original idea of having a new kind of Republican Party which should support the monarchy. They did not wish to leave the King out of it, and it was suggested they had a fancy that in their ideal republic the King would be the ideal president. Of conrse, this was a purely individual matter.

Mr. Lerroux, to the minds of some critics, is inclined in these days toward somewhat similar political vagaries. Shortly before the opening of the present parliamentary season, with all its anxieties, a mild sensation was caused in Madrid by the circumstance that he had called on the Premier, Anthony Maura, and that there had been a long conference between the two. These two personages are, nominally at all events, separated from each other by worlds of political thought, and are supposed to maintain no more association with each other than anarchists and kings, but after the conference they were observed to be speaking very kindly of each other and to admit that they found they had something in common. But after Mr. Maura's first big speech in the Cortes on the Morocco question several weeks ago, Mr. Lerroux referred to it disdainfully, and it was then remarked that the Republican leader had come to his political senses again.

SOUTH AFRICA'S MILITARY DEFENSE

General Carter Honored on the Occasion of the Transfer of Defense Matters to Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal — Prince Arthur of Connaught was present at a banquet given by the Prime Minister in honor of Major-General Carter, general officer commanding South African Military Command, on the occasion of his handing over officially the direction of military and defense matters in the Union.

General Smuts, in a pledge to "the Governor-General," said:

"The main significance of this occasion is more than personal. General Carter is the last British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and his departure closes a great chapter, and constitutes a unique occasion. As he has handed over the South African military command, the Union assumes the sole and undivided control of the military destiny of this sub-continent. Remembering the past of South Africa as we all do tonight, this is a wonderful climax to a great story, in which the British Army has played a great part. It may be said that in this development we are simply following in the footsteps of the other dominions, and that our case is similar to theirs. It is so. The position of South Africa is different entirely. With the exception of Canada, which was originally conquered from the French, the British dominions other than South Africa have had little to do with the British Army, and have not seen much of it inside their territories. With us the position is quite different. A British colony by conquest, first of the Cape, then of Natal, then of the Free State and the Transvaal, a century and a quarter of warfare of which other dominions were free, South Africa had at least four wars between whites and innumerable wars with natives.

Union's Status Recognized

"It is only now that the last and final step has been taken. Why has it been taken? Because a profound and fundamental change has come over South Africa. The country has not only been united under one strong government, but the dominant white races have become united in an everlasting and indissoluble pact of peace and friendship. The great word reconciliation has been written over all our differences of the past. There is no more work for the British Army. The free and equal status of South Africa has not only been recognized in the British League of Nations, but also internationally in the world-wide League of Nations, and our war efforts in the great war were not unworthy of this high status.

"We put into the field 5277 officers and 136,000 men, and suffered greater casualties than the British Army in the South African War. In this final settlement the British Government has dealt most generously and handsomely with us. They have given us air equipment, of which the cost price was £1,500,000, and have given us military lands and buildings to the value of over £1,000,000, all free and gratis, as a mark of good will and perfect trust and good wishes for the future.

"They have asked nothing from us in return. They have stipulated for only one condition, and that also is in our interest. It is that we shall maintain Simon's Town, the great naval base of the south, in an adequate state of defense from the land side. This has been most willingly accepted. The British Army passes away from us, but the navy will remain as our bulwark on the ocean. Under its protection we can proceed to devote all our energies and resources to the development of our great sub-continent and that vast expanse of an independent naval defense is spared us. And the significance of this is very great when taken in conjunction with the American proposals at the Washington Conference, as I understand them.

Guarantee of Navy

"If these proposals are carried the British Navy will remain in the future, as it has been in the past, far in a way the most powerful navy in the world. South Africa and other dominions may then proceed with their great task of peaceful development without any fear of external danger from overseas. Surely that security will be a priceless advantage in a world full of inflammable material and seething with possibilities of disturbance. Behind the peace machinery of the League of Nations, we shall have the complete guarantee of the most powerful navy in the world. In this security we could then proceed with our great task of African development. That task is, indeed, a great and difficult one. The position which we today occupy involves not only a high status, but also very grave responsibilities.

"In a communication to the League of Nations last year the union government defined the position and task of South Africa in the following terms: 'Seeing that the Union is far and away the strongest civilized state in Central or Southern Africa, the peaceful and orderly development of other states and territories and the welfare and good government of the indigenous races of South Africa and the African continent in the southern hemisphere are matters of vital concern to the Union.' Looked at from the larger point of view, from which alone the true destiny of our people and country could be realized, we see the magnitude of the task before us.

"We have to be the main bulwark of civilization in Southern Africa. That cause is mainly intrusted to us, and we have in a modest but most real sense to be also prepared from the point of view of defense to carry our grave responsibilities. The British Army will no more be there to share the danger with us. In our pride of nationhood and our self-confidence we have agreed to their withdrawal, and they have withdrawn, not only from the Union, but also from Southern Africa. The moral responsibility for the future therefore rests with us.

"Let our defense organization be an adequate guarantee of our future peaceful development, and let us avoid the mistake of unduly starving that service. True to the heroic traditions of our past, let us always be willing to carry the white man's burden of maintaining public order and good government and of furthering the ideals of civilization which have now been intrusted to our sole charge. General Carter is to us the last symbol of that British Army which has contributed so powerfully to the task of peace and progress in South Africa. The army has gone, and he now goes; but they leave behind a great tradition and responsible task to which I trust that our young nation will prove fully equal, whatever emergency the future may have in store for us."

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS IS SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The deliberations of the delegates to the first conference of the National Roads Association of Australia directed the attention of the farmer to the importance to him of good motor roads, but the object lesson afforded by the recent trip from Melbourne to Brisbane of a motor truck probably drove home the lesson more than could any argument of a verbal character.

The truck, which can carry a load of 1500 pounds at a speed of 30 miles an hour on a good road, came through from Melbourne to Sydney in 90 hours, averaging 15 miles an hour and 16 miles to the gallon of petrol, which is a creditable performance on some of the roads between the capital cities of Victoria and New South Wales. Along the route the citizens turned out to see the truck and to speed it on with good wishes, a feature which will certainly not be lost sight of as indicating the support which a slogan of "Good Roads for the Farmer" will receive.

There are about 4000 motor trucks in daily use in the Commonwealth, but their value to the settler and the pastoralist has been imperfectly understood. The cost of petrol, which is vastly greater than in the United States, and the prohibitive rates for cars in recent times owing to the unfavorable exchange, have interfered with the natural trend toward motor traction in rural districts, but now that there are distinct possibilities of oil being found in payable quantities in Western Australia and in Queensland, apart from the plan for economical extraction of oil from "kerosene shale" in New South Wales, and car prices have dropped, the future for the farmer is more promising.

The main factor in motor traction is the surface upon which the car or the truck will run, and this is being recognized in New South Wales, as it was some time ago by the Victorian Government, whose Country Roads Board has done more to advance the interests of the settlers in eight years than would have been possible by haphazard methods in a half century. In Victoria the board has constructed 6500 miles of main roads and has nearly completed 2500 miles of developmental roads. Hand in hand with the policy of opening up the back blocks of Victoria, has gone the recognition that upkeep is as vital as construction. Now the board is urging the nationalization of the main through arterial roads connecting the capital cities of Australia.

AUSTRALIAN LEADER PRAISES PACIFIC PACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Prime Minister of Australia, W. M. Hughes, spoke for the Commonwealth when he declared that Australia joined with the world in rejoicing because of the Pacific compact between the British Empire, the United States, France and Japan. He considered that the treaty was a guarantee of Australia's security.

"This is splendid news," said the Prime Minister. "I agree entirely with Australia's delegate to the Washington Conference, Senator Pearce, that the Treaty is a magnificent achievement. It does that which the Parliament of the Commonwealth desired. By virtue of its provisions Australia and the Empire generally continue that alliance with Japan which has existed for so many years, and for which is substituted one on a broader and more enduring basis. As the first great step to an alliance between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, Australia hails it with great satisfaction.

"Out of the Washington Conference has come a great thing, and the whole world rejoices. While the news will be welcomed in all countries, to Australia it is a message of special significance. It insures our security, for it guarantees peace and harmony in the Pacific. Following hard and fast upon the settlement of the Irish question, the Pacific Treaty makes the past week one of the most momentous in the history of civilization."

INDIA DESCRIBED AS AT THE CROSSWAYS

Lord Meston Declares People Now Have Future in Their Own Hands—Autocratic Rule Is No Longer Needed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PORTSMOUTH, England — Lord Meston, formerly of the United Provinces of India, recently addressed a mass meeting of nearly 3000 men in Portsmouth on "A New India." His Lordship has for the last 35 years been officially connected with Indian administration, his last appointment being the governorship of 47,000,000 Indians.

In tracing the early government of India, Lord Meston showed the absolute necessity of autocratic rule to enable the Legislature to gain order out of the chaos of ages. Today, however, the need for such autocracy was at an end, consequently the new measures of constitution were exceedingly generous and in a great measure consistent with the spirit of self-determination which had been so loudly acclaimed at the Peace Conference.

"India," said Lord Meston, "was a country of warring creeds, of bitter sectarian differences, of 200 different languages, of a rigid caste stratification of society, and yet the British Government had succeeded at last in being able to create a spirit of nationalism, which, when properly expressed in a cooperate national life, would one again give India her place as a nation among the other great nations of the world.

Genuine Desire for Freedom

"The consequence has been that we are now witnessing the first fruits of the awakened national spirit in the widespread unrest throughout India. It is not because the Indian is disloyal, or that he is ungrateful for all the great benefits conferred upon his race by the British rule, but he now has a genuine desire for political freedom, and to be allowed to take over the management of his own national life. The war to a great extent intensified this desire, as most thinking Indians saw in the splendid heroism and self-sacrifice of Indians generally, a new nation in the making.

"The new claims and high aspirations that swept like an avalanche in the western world," continued Lord Meston, "found ready response among the educated Indians, and they pressed the British Government, and rightly, for a measure of Home Rule, which has now been granted and, so far, is working with extraordinary success, in spite of the bitter and fanatical opposition of the extremists. The present system of government in India is one of the greatest landmarks in the history of democracy. It is an unparalleled attempt to introduce democratic government and foster a democratic spirit in what is acknowledged to be the least democratic country in the world.

No Royal Road to Success

"This gigantic task of guiding millions of people, almost insensibly to themselves, into new and untrodden ways was a work requiring infinite patience and boundless courage, together with a magnificent faith in the ultimate triumph of the Indian national character. There was no royal road to success. The task ahead was well nigh immeasurable, and the problems to be settled seemed, to those uninitiated into Indian affairs, almost impossible of solution."

Lord Meston said that the problems could be enumerated under six main headings. "First, it is our chief duty to make the new constitution effective, and to check all the short cuts of ignorance and impatience. India had long been satisfied with the second best—a terrible lethargy of Oriental fatalism, and now we had to work for the real best. Secondly, we had to reach the mass of Indians with the true duties of citizenship.

"In the third place the new constitution had to teach the real value of cooperation with the leaders of the best type of nationalism, and introduce a sense of government that was free from the present unreal party politics. In building the latter we had to give greater regard to national sentiment and less to theoretic efficiency, with stout adherence to national righteousness.

Utmost Tact Demanded

"Our fourth task was one demanding the utmost tact and natural diplomacy—to reconcile the Muhammadans and Hindus as a first step to national power. The great Muhammadan population of 60,000,000 had to be taught to regard themselves as Indians first and Muhammadans next. Then we had to give the Indian some true idea of the imperial status of his brethren in the other colonies. This task was extremely difficult, as only recently we had had to face serious objections from the African colonies who, so far, are utterly opposed to Indian immigration.

"Lastly we had to foster the true democratic spirit of brotherhood, of which India is pathetically void; we had to get a freer life for her men who are tied by the shackles of caste and ridden by priestcraft; a freer life for her women, who were kept in ignorance, subjection and physical seclusion; to throw a flood of light into the dark corners of centuries of superstition and suppression; to undertake social reform in every direction.

"That could be done by the people themselves," concluded Lord Meston, "they only could devise and pursue, but we could help her vitally against the forces which are hostile to all reform and all enlightenment. The future of India is indeed full of abundant hope, but let us not make the foolish mistake of thinking that because India had a measure of Home Rule our task was done, on the contrary we had to face hard practical work—toil, mistakes and suffering—before the real meaning and the ultimate blessing of responsible government comes home to India, and its teeming millions of citizens learned to use this great gift wisely and well."

CONCILIATORY POLICY FAVORED IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A remarkable tribute to American statesmanship abroad was paid in a sermon delivered by Dr. E. W. Barnes, canon in residence at Westminster, in Westminster Abbey on New Year's afternoon. Dr. Barnes said he had hesitated to speak in the abbey on great political issues, but today he would plead for a policy of reconciliation in Egypt, as the native land of the Egyptians.

"We have taught the world," he continued, "the glory of freedom and we cannot undo our teachings. Read Lord Morley's 'Recollections' if you wish to be convinced that in all our dealings with the East a generous policy is wise. We have proved the truth of this in India. America has proved the truth of the same policy in China, where her influence is unequaled, because her policy has been astonishingly unselfish."

In Europe, Dr. Barnes said, there was the most urgent need of the wisdom of Christian statesmanship. For several years now distinguished economists had warned that Britain could only secure well-being by rescuing the Continent from the ravages of the war. To impose impossible burdens in Germany, to leave millions in Russia to starve was not only un-Christian, but, from the purely worldly standpoint, a disastrous economic policy.

"Need I remind you," he said, "that America, though fearing Communism more than we need to do, has made quite recently a gift of $20,000,000 for Russia? The great Norwegian explorer, Dr. Nansen, assures the world that this gift will actually be used for the starving people. Cannot we as a nation be equally generous? Communism has been tried; it has failed. Let us recognize that fact, and let us help the Russian Democracy to rehabilitate civilization. Christian apathy continued to prevent this good work from being begun. Statesmen, leaders of commerce and industry alike see it is necessary. Cannot we, from higher motives than those of self-interest, in this new coming year give them the moral support that they need?"

There remained the problem of Germany and the even graver problem of France. Among themselves, he hoped and believed, the bitter memories of the war were passing away. Only as the endeavors of this country were steadily used to assuage the age-long rivalries of continental places ought better things be hoped for. Both in the League of Nations and at Washington, British statesmen had shown the temper of peace. If Christians in this country would only show active enthusiasm for all attempts to limit armaments, for all attempts to establish international justice, the partial success already achieved might be slowly consolidated and extended.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—America's restrictions on immigration press hardly on Australia and New Zealand, and are unfortunate in that respect. For example it is officially notified that for the seven months from the date of notification, Australia's quota will be 44 persons. The uncertainty as to the operation of the new restrictions must prevent many Australians from visiting the United States. All persons born in Australia who desire to visit the United States, and who desire to have their passports visèd by the American Consul-General or Consul, must present documentary evidence to establish their bona-fides.

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AUSTRALIA SHOWS ANTI-LIQUOR TREND

New South Wales and Western Australia Have Apparently Learned Much From the Prohibition Lesson Across Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Although the New South Wales Government has not shown any proof of sympathy with prohibitionists—on the contrary in fact—the figures made public by the government statistician are a powerful temperance argument. Mr. Smith, the statistician, estimates that the drink bill in this state for the year ended June 30, 1921, was £11,034,000, or £6 5s. 7d. a head for the whole population. This figure may not be as disturbing as the £10 a head spent on strong drink in the United Kingdom, but it represents an increase on the previous year of £783,000, or 5s. per head of population.

In view of the growth of temperance sentiment in New South Wales, an outcome of which was recognized by the government's refusal to hold a referendum on the subject of prohibition, it may seem surprising that so much liquor should have been consumed. Although the highest amount on record, this state's drink bill for 1920-21 really shows a substantial decline in the quantity of liquor consumed, the rise in the expenditure being due to the increase in liquor prices. For example the quantity of spirits consumed in the year under review was less than half that in pre-war years, and less beer was drunk than in 1913 or in 1919-20. The unwillingness of the state government to put the question of prohibition to the decision of the popular vote is not altogether the result of the possibility of having to pay heavy compensation to the trade; there is the loss of revenue also to be considered. Probably the federal treasurer would be no more anxious, as treasurer, for Australia to go dry, as the total amount of customs and excise revenue derived in New South Wales from the tax on the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquor was nearly £3,500,000 in 1920-21.

Prohibition a Great Stride

Among the foremost workers for prohibition in New South Wales has been the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond. Speaking recently in St. Barnabas' Church in this city, Mr Hammond said that prohibition had accomplished in one year in America what had not been done in Australia in a lifetime. The system in this state, as in England, guaranteed an increase in drunkenness. While generous people were contributing to the hospitals and many calls were made on the charitable, yet Sydney Hospital was £28,000 in debt and it had an accumulated deficit of more than £100,000. In New York the first year of prohibition had resulted in 7000 people leaving the hospitals. In New South Wales more charities were coming into existence but they could not cope with the need; children's homes were multiplying rapidly, but they were filled as soon as they were open; in their own church institutions they were overwhelmed with demands for shelter. In 1920 New South Wales dealt with 17,000 children, the sad position of 75 per cent. of whom was due to the drinking habits of one or both parents, whereas in Virginia in the first year of prohibition there was a decrease from 920 to 527 in the number of children taken into charitable institutions.

Mr. Hammond declared that New South Wales should adopt the modern method of prohibition and not continue to fail in her charities and philanthropies. "We should stand behind prohibition," he said, "and give it our prayers and devotion until we bless our country with this great miracle."

People Behind Movement

Thomas Alkin, a well-known professional man in Australia, has been inquiring into the results of prohibition in the United States. Speaking at a luncheon in his honor, under the auspices of the Business Men's Efficiency League of Sydney, Mr. Alkin said that in 25,000 miles of travel in the United States he had seen only three drunken men. He had made inquiries among all classes of conditions and believed that fully 80,000,000 of the American people were behind the prohibition movement. Sly grog selling had been greatly exaggerated and there was no fear of the drug habit taking the place of drink. The speaker considered that even if the hardened drinkers succeeded in obtaining liquor, prohibition would still be worth while for the sake of the new generation.

Under the new Licensing Act Amendment Bill introduced by the government in Western Australia, a poll will be taken in 1924 on the single issue of no-license or continuance. If prohibition is carried, compensation will not be paid to the trade, but provision will be made in connection with the medicinal use of alcohol. Polls will subsequently be held triennially, and if no-license should be carried the issue at the next poll would be the question of restoration.

In connection with the work of reducing licenses—which is apart from the referendum question—an adaptation of the Victorian system will be introduced in Western Australia, a special board of three having jurisdiction over the whole state. The duty of this board will be to determine which licensed premises are to be closed, and to assess compensation, licenses being eliminated to the extent allowed by the compensation fund, which will be formed by the charge of 1 per cent on the gross liquor sales and the license fee of 8 per cent. The hours within which liquor may be sold in Perth are at present 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and these will be extended over the whole state.

PLANS TO AVERT A FINANCIAL CRASH

Economist Believes That an Improvement in Anglo-French Relations Is a Prime Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The visit of certain prominent leaders of German industry to London gave rise to many unofficial discussions on the best methods of reviving international trade which as a result of the war is presenting a serious problem to statesmen and financiers in all countries. A prominent British economist who by reason of the position he holds in the business world is prevented from allowing his name to be published, has placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor, a memorandum which represents his considered and reasoned contribution to the discussion.

His view is that the British plans for reviving trade as recently propounded in the House of Commons, are mere palliatives and do not go to the root of the problem. The aim of British policy should be to restore the production and therefore the buying power of British customers all over the world, in the opinion of this authority, and he points out that while the British export credit scheme assists to finance goods which British exporters want to sell, the Ter Meulen plan aims at financing raw material and other imports into central Europe so that those regions may restore their production.

The proposals which are advocated in his memorandum will involve concessions on the part of Labor, and it is pointed out they are only likely to be accepted if at the same time a bold attempt is made to deal with fundamental difficulties. Russia for many years will be out of the circle of trade, according to the beliefs widely held among industrialists, but if more normal conditions can be restored in Germany and western Europe, the main problem will be solved, according to the memorandum.

The Scheme and Its Alternative

The proposals involve the following sequence of events: The solution of the reparations question on terms which will avoid dislocation of British industries and will be sufficiently moderate in amount, the balancing of her budget by Germany, the consequent stabilization of the Western European exchanges, and the attainment of an international agreement on currency policy aiming at the stabilization of the international price level in each country. The only alternative to these steps, it is urged, is the collapse of the plan of reparation through the bankruptcy of Germany with its disastrous political and economic consequences.

A solution of the reparations question cannot be obtained without an improvement in Anglo-French relations, it is pointed out. The French public is distrustful of Great Britain on account of the British post-war coal policy; on account of the fact that, while the British have eliminated German shipping competition and have taken German colonies, France has to wait for even such reparation as would restore northern France, and finally, when cash is at last paid over, the whole of it goes, for technical reasons with which the public is not familiar, into the British Treasury. The removal of the feeling of insecurity among the French public, due to distrust of British commercialism, non-ratification of the treaties of alliance, and the alleged weakness of the League of Nations, is the first task to be attempted.

Stabilization Might Follow

On the economic side, it is urged therefore that there should be unconditional cancellation of the war debt and surrender of all British claims to reparation on terms, the terms to include an understanding with Germany that her reparations to France should be in a non-competitive form, and that Germany's budget should be balanced. In order not to leave France to exact reparation alone, the proposed settlement provides for the discounting of at least a part of France's reparation claims even if at a heavy loss on the money markets of the world, thus enlisting the interest of bankers in neutral countries in the honoring of the debt.

It is thought that these measures would immensely improve the commercial value of France's claim and with evidence of British good will would induce her to modify her views as to the amount. A settlement which brought within sight the balancing of Germany's budget might be followed, subject to certain qualifications as to foreign holding of marks, by exchange stabilization, and it is urged that the Safeguarding of Industries Bill might be used to hasten the process by a declaration that it should not apply against a country which had refrained from inflation over a period of six months, inflation to be defined as an increase of currency accompanied by a rise of price. The international currency agreement might conceivably take the form of a return to the gold standard on a new par basis in European countries.

MUTUAL AID IN DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Governor of Damascus presided at a large meeting of the principal townsmen. During the course of this meeting it was proposed that a Mutual Aid Society should be formed. This proposal was unanimously agreed to by all those present who all agreed to support the society.

BONOMI CABINET IS STILL IN SADDLE

Government, After Steering Through Difficulties in the Chamber Has Yet to Face Task of Disarming Fascisti

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Bonomi Cabinet, which came into office on July 4, has succeeded in obtaining a vote of confidence by a majority of 146 and reaching the winter recess without mishap. It is true that there were 66 abstentions and 112 members unaccounted for, so that the majority might easily be interpreted as a minority; but it was evident that no one wishes at this difficult moment to take the Premier's place. John Giolitti, who has been an official and has many friends in the civil service, does not want to have the thankless, but necessary, task of reducing the numbers of the swollen bureaucracy. Besides, he has nothing to gain after his last successful premiership. Mr. Nitti, who is ambitious of returning to power, has too many enemies to render his immediate restoration possible, despite the active press campaign that has been conducted by his henchmen.

Mr. Salandra is too conservative, and Mr. De Nicola is without experience of Cabinet office, though an excellent speaker of the Chamber. So, in English history, Addington was a good Speaker of the House of Commons, but a mediocre Premier, of whom it was said that "as London is to Paddington, so is Pitt to Addington."

Mr. Bonomi Safe

Mr. Bonomi, who has not been a brilliant Premier, is thus allowed to go on, and should now be safe till February at least. He has obtained the approval of the budget; he has steered through the difficult shoals of the resumption of relations with Russia; he has not yet faced the task of disarming the "Fascisti" and their opponents, and restoring the authority of the law above both these parties. Should the "Fascisti" resist, as they threaten, he will have his work cut out for him; for they are both numerous and resolute.

Meanwhile, they have formed themselves into a political party with a program, which in the domain of international politics implies "the Mediterranean for the Italians." The "redemption" of those Italian lands still "unredeemed" would, however, be impossible without a war, which no one wants. For France is not likely to evacuate Nice and Savoy, Great Britain, Malta, or Jugo-Slavia the Dalmatian coast, which are understood to come within the definition of lands to "redeem," as some "Fascisti" understand it. But this ambitious foreign program is not within the sphere of practical politics.

The Deserter Misiano

Much time in these sittings has been occupied with the Misiano case. Misiano was Communist member for Turin, who was accused and sentenced by the courts on a charge of having deserted during the war. Nevertheless, he thought fit to take his seat more than once in the Chamber. On the first occasion he met with violent treatment; on the second the "Fascisti" and many others left the Chamber in sign of protest. Even one of the German deputies for the Upper Adige, left the hall, declaring that he was not accustomed to sit beside deserters. Finally the election committee of the Chamber annulled his election, and the Chamber by a large majority ejected him.

According to the new system, when a seat is vacated, it is no longer necessary to hold a fresh election, but the first unsuccessful candidate of the same party on the list last time is "ipso facto" chosen. Consequently, at Turin a Communist a Communist succeeds, and there is no opening for the reelection of Misiano as a protest, on the lines of Bradlaugh 40 years ago at Northampton and Mr. Nasi 15 years ago at Trapani. Thus, this unpleasant incident is terminated. Onlookers wonder that it could have ever arisen; for it might have been supposed that no deserter could have been legally elected, and that the question was simply one for lawyers. That is the advantage of the British system of a special, non-political court for the trial of election petitions.

Italo-French Relations

That most unfortunate episode, the sacking of the French Consulate at Turin, arising out of the inaccurate account of the French Premier's speech at Washington, is over; but it has left a lesson behind it. There have been three Franco-Italian incidents in Italy in three months, and this is a bad sign. It is not for Anglo-Saxons to pronounce judgment on the rights and wrongs of these cases; but the result is deplorable. For, whether they like it or no, "the two Latin sisters" are condemned by geography to live together as neighbors, and not only in Europe, but in Africa. Consequently, it is their manifest mutual interest to be neighborly. The only effect of the long series of Franco-Italian disputes from Aigues Mortes in 1893 to Turin in 1921 has been to benefit Germany.

The two Latin nations have many commercial and financial ties; yet no one can assert that France is popular in Italy. Occasionally, as when President Loubet came to Rome in 1904, there were Francophil manifestations; but they are rare. Individual Italian politicians, like Mr. Luzzatti, are friends of France, but they are exceptions. Yet French literature is read by Italians, French plays are adopted here, and many Italians, especially at Turin itself, speak French. Nevertheless there is little sympathy with France, as any conversation with Italians will convince an observer. Now this lack of understanding, for which there are historical and racial reasons, injures not only both countries, but also Great Britain, whose wish is to see France and Italy good friends. Of course, Mr. Clemenceau had a sharp tongue, and Italians are susceptible. But the occasional sarcasms of "the Tiger" should not convert Italo-French relations into a jungle.

A Commercial Arrangement

At the present moment there is special need for good feeling, because the French Ambassador is negotiating a commercial arrangement to take the place of the commercial treaty which France has just denounced, and which was concluded by Mr. Luzzatti in 1899, after 11 years' rupture of commercial relations. No diplomatist, not even Mr. Barrère, with his 25 years' experience of Rome, can negotiate satisfactorily in a hostile atmosphere. Yet there was a moment when the French Embassy was protected by soldiers—like the Austrian in old days before the war, like the Jugo-Slav Legation at the height of the Adriatic question.

The Italians of Marseilles have raised their voices for an agreement; the French of Italy would certainly do the same. Still we are far removed from the enthusiastic verses of Victor Hugo about Italy and France. No wreaths now adorn his bust in the Villa Borghese; one can only say that none deck the rival statue of Goethe there.

Great Britain, on the other hand, has a very much better press here than a year ago. The Anti-British propaganda in Italy usually follows three currents: Ireland, Egypt, India. Of these the first has ceased to operate since Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals, for they have cut away the ground from beneath the Irish College and its friends here. Even journals usually hostile on this question have lately condemned the intransigence of Eamon de Valera. The Egyptian campaign lost much of its force after the riots by which Italians suffered at the hands of the Egyptian Nationalists; but it has shown signs of revival in the form of a League of Oppressed Muhammadan Nationalities, which would menace Italy in Libya quite as much as England in Egypt.

The Indian movement here is less active, and most Italians know little, and care less, about India. Consequently, the Afghan Mission, which lately saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has not effected much. But it is difficult for foreigners to know Italians really well and to be known by them, owing to the lack of common meeting ground. There is, especially in Rome, little or no social intercourse between foreign residents and Italians who have not married foreigners. The various foreign colonies here live, as it were, in separate compounds, and see little of the natives of the country. Italians entertain little, and there are foreigners, speaking Italian well and resident here for many years, who have never been inside a purely Italian house. Institutes founded to promote Italo-foreign relations are too artificial to succeed; they languish after a time.

Americans are perhaps more seen in Italian society, but the society which they frequent is rather cosmopolitan than purely Italian. As long as this state of segregation continues no real appreciation by one race of the excellent qualities of another is possible. It is not a question of the language difficulty, for there are numbers of foreigners who learn to speak Italian quite well enough for ordinary social purposes. It is especially difficult to know an Italian's womenkind; they are rarely introduced to strangers; it is not the custom of the country. Doubtless this will change, as time goes on.

FARM PAPER EDITORS SUPPORT HENRY FORD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Support of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals was announced yesterday by the group of editors of agricultural papers attending the national agricultural conference. A committee consisting of Carl Williams, Oklahoma; J. C. Cunningham, Ohio; Herbert Myrick, Massachusetts; Samuel Adams, Illinois, and Clarence Poe, North Carolina, was named to call on Secretary Weeks in regard to the matter.

Later announcement was made that committees representing the farm papers and the American Farm Bureau Federation would call also on Secretary Weeks.

EXTENDING AFRICAN MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal — With a view to extending the markets for the products of South Africa, the Union Government has appointed Charles Anthony Spilhaus of Cape Town as Commissioner for Commerce. His sphere of work will embrace most of the countries of Western and Northern Europe. Mr. Spilhaus' headquarters will be at Rotterdam.

UTILIZING WASTE LANDS IN TRANSVAAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Land which has lain idle for the last 20 years has been thrown open, the chief movers being the municipalities of Benoni and Brakpan, and the South African Lands and the Rand Collieries. The Benoni municipality has acquired the whole of the triangle formed by the Benoni railway line and portion of the Benoni township on the north, and the Dunswart-Kleinfontein section of the Boksburg-Springs line on the south, giving provision, when the deviation is completed, for hundreds of industrial sites on the railway lines.

The Brakpan municipality, it is understood, is negotiating for similar control of a large area of ground which will establish it as a large industrial center. The South African Lands are selling some 300 agricultural holdings on their portion of the farm Witport, extending from Brakpan station, nearly parallel to the line, past Schapenrust station to the locality of West Springs and the New Era. The Rand Collieries are disposing of their portion of Witport as agricultural holdings. The eastern end adjoins the South African Lands propositions and, proceeding westward, skirts the Brakpan township for a considerable distance, and then extends in a southwesterly direction. It is expected that the area will be the center of many great industries.

The MONITOR Puts Circulation of Truth Ahead of Circulation of Copies

NEWSPAPER greatness is no more to be based on circulation alone than human greatness is to be based on worldly possessions.

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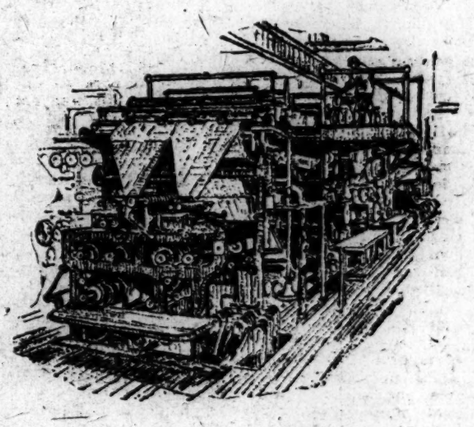

If you subscribe to these sentiments we shall be glad to have you subscribe for the Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

While politicians wait for the development of events, and spend their time in pourparlers, Russia has invaded all the arts, and permeates more especially stage decoration and stage dressing.

A pantomime ("Babes in the Wood") recently produced in London, extraordinarily attractive in its gorgeous settings and exquisite costumes, reflects the best features of the Slavonic style and taste, and proves acceptable to the general public. Some of the clothes worn by the performers in this pantomime were both artistic and beautiful, delicate in conception and execution, beyond the level of most theatrical productions.

A group of women appeared with hair dressed straight back from the forehead, other strands of hair being drawn over a frame in the shape of a straight high comb, most original in effect.

Crinolines were also a feature in this pantomime, which the wise woman hopes is not the forecast of a future fashion and unwelcome revival.

Seen at a recent gathering in London a black velvet dress made perfectly straight with loose back to waist, trimmed with pearl and crystal beads falling from waist to hem on either side, with the sleeves formed of the same hanging fringe. Worn with this a pretty headdress made of a band of trimming matching the fringe, a comb-shaped ornament of white lace rising at the back of the head as a trimming. Another black velvet dress had a very handsome dull silver fringe with thick bands of silver trimming, which formed wing sleeves at the back. A neat dress, all jet, had a head-band of jet to match, always a safe and correct costume in which to appear.

A new feature of London life is the number of women who wear kilted skirts and sweaters to lunches in restaurants, who formerly were gowned far more dressily. There seems to be a tendency toward unconventionality distinctly more pronounced than in Paris. It may also be due to the inefficient heating of hotels and houses which endears the woolen sweater to the women who wear them. There is a certain relaxation in this custom which needs, however, to be controlled lest it lapse into laxity.

In a play which deals with the epoch of the '80's the dresses were frankly ugly, measured by modern standards, and manifested all the limitations of the feminine outlook at that period of the world's development. The tight waists and the little boleros so familiar to us through Punch's pages have passed away, with many other more elaborate fashions which find no favor with the woman of today, gradually eliminating from her toilette all but the essential in line.

Children are dressed so tastefully today, and in England, especially, their fair complexions and golden hair, make them look like fairies. A little girl of 10 with bobbed hair wore a mauve Georgette frock cut in round scallops as to the skirt and held in front and at the back by a wide band of mauve tinsel. Another tiny child about three wore a very short black taffeta frock all in round petals of silk with an under frill of black net. A tall girl of 15 was in white satin, a pearl fillet in the hair.

There is a great change from the days of muslin and blue sashes. Moreover these children are all well shod and stockinged in silk. Much time and money are expended on their charming little toilettes, which they wear with unconscious grace, whereas their French sisters at the same age betray, too palpably, their own appreciation of their appearance.

Those accustomed to purchasing their clothes in francs find calculations to the standard of English money entail consideration, and are interesting as betraying the marked contrast in prices between certain articles in England and France. Ribbons, for instance, are much cheaper in England, likewise lace and many woolen goods, but in some articles the margin is narrow. Moreover it is evident that even so-called French models are more or less modified for the different foreign markets, a process perfectly legitimate, as seldom does a typical English face look its best in a French hat, and few English figures are at their best advantage in a French model. Now, as always, the individuality of each nation remains intact.

The Care of Plants

The pot of bright-colored blossoms or berries that we welcome to our homes at holiday time and cherish as "a thing of beauty" is not always "a joy forever." Too frequently it makes a brief sojourn in our overheated living rooms and then goes the way of all the season's decorations. That this should be its fate is not altogether surprising when we compare conditions in our homes with those in the greenhouse where the plant was grown.

In spite of these conditions, however, it is possible to insure another and a happier fate for the holiday plant. A little care given at the proper time will save it from early consignment to the ash can. It may be induced to bloom and flourish during its normal season, and furthermore to live for years and make joyous many a holiday of the future. In every case the treatment is simple and easily applied. The veriest amateur, by following directions, should prove quite as successful as the most practical and experienced gardener.

Perhaps the most decorative of all our flowers is the Poinsettia, that brilliant native of Mexico. To insure long life to this favorite it should be kept away from the direct rays of the sun and given frequent sprayings to free its foliage from the dust. When the velvety flower bracts fade, the plant should be set in a dry cellar until spring. About the middle of May, depending on the locality, it may be brought out and planted in a sunny bed in the garden. The new growth soon appears, and when the tiny shoots are about two inches long they should be broken off and potted in sand. As soon as these are well rooted, they may be set in pots of rich soil and tended outdoors until frost. When brought inside they will respond to the same treatment as their holiday ancestor and produce their brilliant blossoms for the coming season.

A close rival of the Poinsettia is the Jerusalem Cherry. This old-time favorite always stands in high favor during the holidays. Its shape is most symmetrical; its crop of bright cherries most attractive. The leaves can be prevented from falling, to a certain extent, by spraying and it is possible to keep the plant, cherries and all, in good condition for three months. In the spring it may be cut back and set outside in a shady spot. Other than occasional watering and pruning it will require little care until fall, when it should be brought inside. The gay ornamental peppers should be treated in the same manner as the Jerusalem Cherry. Both of these plants may be grown from seed.

One of the best of all the plants for the winter table is the dainty Cyclamen. It does not need strong sunshine and stands the hardships of indoor life as few other flowers are known to do. Its one preference is for a steady temperature. With occasional waterings its season of bloom lasts until nearly the first of May. Then all watering should be stopped and the bulb allowed to ripen. When danger of frost is past the pot may be set outside in the shade and watered occasionally. As soon as the new leaves appear the bulb may be repotted. It will be easily coaxed into bloom for the holiday season. In fact with the treatment described it will continue to bloom for several years to come. Those who love variety should not fail to plant some of the seeds of the Cyclamen.

The Begonia Gloire de Lorraine, with its profusion of soft pink flowers, holds high place among our winter plants. It is quite as lovely as its more brilliant companions, and equally popular as a gift. If we would keep it long, we should give it a cool corner of our living room and spray it well and frequently. Treated in this manner it will last until April. Then it is well to let it rest for two months or so before repotting. The Begonia prefers the shade in summer as well as in winter. After the hot weather has passed it will start into vigorous growth. The pot should then be brought gradually into the full sunshine to develop the flower buds in time for the holidays.

The true aristocrat among the flowers, however, is the Azalea, loved for its gorgeous coloring and wealth of bloom, and bought at a price that proves prohibitive to many. Even this expensive plant will last for years if a little care of the right kind is given it. It prefers a sunny room and a moderate amount of moisture, neither too much nor too little. All dead flowers and leaves should be carefully removed and the foliage sprayed often. After the blooming season the plant should be repotted in rich soil and encouraged to make annual growth. In summer it may be sunk in some cool and partly shaded spot in the garden. In the autumn it should be returned to its sunny corner of the living room.

Attractive Styles for Southern Wear

When planning things for use in the South one will immediately look with favor on the motor coat illustrated. It is of plaid camels' hair cloth, the buckle and buttons being made of tan leather.

A blue tricotine frock with trimming of self color silk French knots is very practical and will be found to be most economical. The coat in the center is of pasha cloth embroidered with metal thread.

Practical and smart wraps and frocks

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Italian Table Decoration for Winter

In winter, when flowers are scarce and costly, table decorations become something of a problem, and suggestions which can be easily carried out, with small expenditure, are generally welcomed. A charming idea, seen on an Italian table, was carried out as follows:

A small "toyshop"-looking tree about 12 inches high, had been constructed out of the glossy "butcher's broom," that red-berried, small-leafed evergreen, which lends itself so effectually for such a purpose. A number of well-berried sprigs had been selected, bunched into a symmetrical little "tree," and their stalks bound tightly with dark wool or ribbon into a small straight "trunk." This was then set in a little flower-pot, filled with earth or tightly crumpled paper, and the upper part, around the "trunk," covered with moss. These charming little "trees" were quite a feature of the Italian flower shops last winter, forming popular little gifts, since they remained fresh for weeks, and, with their red berries and tiny crisp leaves, were always spruce and gay. It was, however, as easy to make them at home as to buy them, and, on the dinner table referred to, the idea had been carried further; for, around the little central tree, were 12 still tinier ones, made of yet smaller leaved evergreen, upon which, no small enough berries having been available, tiny scarlet beads had been fastened with fine wire.

This array of little "trees," arranged either upon a sheet or mirror, or on a green straw table-center, sprinkled with sprigs of holly or mistletoe, formed a charming decoration, capable of considerable variety and rearrangement, and remaining fresh for weeks.

A similar idea can be attractively carried out for a children's party, in which case one of the tiniest trees should be set before each child's place and can be carried home by each little guest. At one such party, so as to secure that gay effect which is the delight of small people, a pretty decoration was effected with sheets of colored paper. Sheets of a bright orange-red paper, of the glossy surfaced quality often used for lining boxes, were purchased for a few cents; but where this quality is unobtainable, tissue paper will serve the purpose.

Squares of about twelve inches were cut, folded in four, and then another fold made from the central point to the opposite corner, thus giving eight thicknesses. Patterns were then snipped out with scissors, so that, on opening out the sheet, a symmetrical octagon pattern was the result, the form of the sheet being left round or square as desired. One of these open work mats was put under each child's plate, and larger ones cut to set under the dishes, the scarlet with the perforation of white tablecloth showing through, giving a very festive effect. The little trees were then set in place; but, where there was not time to make these, a simple decoration of berried holly or other evergreen, with some bright red apples or oranges, would serve the purpose.

Another pretty decoration for the center of a children's holiday table also comes from Italy. Take three bamboos or other upright smooth sticks (such, for instance, as those used for sticking chrysanthemum plants): these would measure about thirty inches long, but this can depend on individual taste, and the size of the table on which they are to be set up. Cover each stick by winding it with strips of colored paper, which gives a yet prettier effect if the edges are previously snipped after the manner of hem frills.

Tie the sticks together at the top, in the form of a tripod, with wire (which can then be concealed with a paper frill or bow of ribbon). Make two three-cornered shelves of stout cardboard or thin wood, one to fit into the tripod about four inches from the bottom, the other smaller, higher up. These shelves should be covered with colored paper fringed at the edges, and fastened in place with nails, or by fixing a loop-eyed screw in the angle of each and trying it through this to the legs of the tripod.

This erection forms a pretty center for the table, and, if it is desired to make it yet more elaborate, small bamboo sticks, paper-covered like the uprights, may be set transversely across the sides, and little colored wax candles fastened to their outer corners. Small gifts wrapped in bright-colored or gold or silver paper, or little gauze bags of sweets may be piled on the shelves of the tripod, and afterward distributed as gifts to the little guests; or, if this is not done, the shelves can be used for fruit or cakes.

Wall Coverings

A great deal of care should be taken in the selection of wall coverings in relation to the scale of the room, the kind and quantity of daylight and the furnishings. There are a few rules as to the color of wall coverings that one should invariably heed. Light may be said either to be warm or cold. The direct rays of an eastern, western and southern exposure are warm, while those of the northern are always cold. One can readily see the folly of adding to the cold effect of a north room by covering the walls with blue or green. Either of these colors may be charmingly used in certain rooms which have another exposure, for the warm lighting will temper their cool tonalities. The different shades of orange are always successful in rooms which have only a northern exposure. Plain yellow or a rich cream wall paper give a magical effect of sunlight in a north room and Chinese yellow curtains at the windows will carry out the illusion still further. Rooms with plenty of good, strong sunlight may be treated in colder tones—blue or dark green, for instance. If the windows are small, or if there is some obstruction to the light, such as a high wall or tall building, only the warm colors should be used. A white paper will reflect to such a degree that almost double the quantity of light will appear to be gained. All wall coverings should be tested under artificial light as well as sunlight, for gas and electricity often play the strangest tricks with color. Paper of the most delicate shade of blue changes often into an unattractive green and utterly destroys the most carefully planned color scheme.

A wall covering should always be in harmony with the other furnishings. The rarest old mahogany furniture will lose most of its beauty if it is placed in a room with red wall-paper. If one has fine oriental rugs a wallpaper that will bring out their rich coloring should be selected. A brown wall paper or textile will heighten the soft brown and yellow tints of the finest rugs. Wall paper of a uniform tone is always preferable, as it is far more restful than one with a pattern. A plain paper or one with a quiet, self-toned pattern is the only kind that makes a successful background for pictures. There are beautiful tones in the ordinary cartridge paper which make an excellent background for pictures and ornaments. A soft brown is a good, safe shade for the average room, and almost any picture, be it oil painting, water color, etching or photograph, appears to advantage against it. Gray is another admirable background color, and is a livable color. One could hardly find a better combination than gray wall paper and white woodwork. This effect is not often used, but it is eminently suitable for the average apartment in large cities.

If no pictures are to be hung, a wall paper of prominent design may be used, but the greatest care should be taken in its selection. Many American manufacturers cater to the taste for novelty, and in consequence the market is filled with designs that have absolutely nothing to recommend them. Even when the pattern is good in itself, or is satisfactory in the sample, it may be entirely unsuccessful when hung; its lines may be radically antagonistic to the architectural plan. The value of a striped paper for a room with a low ceiling is well known, but the use of a paper with a horizontal pattern for lowering inordinately high walls is not so well understood. If a room is to contain a great quantity of furniture, cabinets and consols against the walls, and many ornaments and pictures, a plain background should be provided. If there is little furniture and few pictures the walls may be treated a little more elaborately in order to do away with a possible effect of bareness.

Then the predominate color of furniture, pictures and ornaments en masse should be considered, and the wall covering selected with reference to it. The kind of wall covering is an qually important consideration. Chairs and tables in the so-called "Mission" style appear to advantage against a background of burlap or some other rough textile which would be utterly unsuitable to Chippendale or Sheraton.

A decorative scheme can be entirely ruined by an antagonistic design in wall material. Chaos enters when a geometric design in a paper is opposed to the less formal lines of the furniture. Very few of what are known as "L'Art Nouveau" papers can be used successfully with old furniture, or, indeed, with very little of the furniture made today. For the most part these papers combine only with specially designed furniture that has novelty alone to recommend it.

The fad for vivid wall papers has happily died out. Red especially, so popular several years ago, has failed to hold the favor of those who clamored for it in the past. It is not a color that wears well. Scarlet is often a valuable color in a decorative scheme, but a touch of it here and there, in a piece of fine old stuff or a bit of precious faience, is all that should be used, and this only to relieve an otherwise monotonous effect.

It must always be remembered in choosing a wall covering that nearly all papers and textiles appear several shades deeper when they are placed on the walls. Usually samples are shown in a strong light, and the average house is, as a rule, considerably darker than the shops. The shadows thrown by walls and furniture also deepen the tone of a paper. There have been countless disappointments because this point has been overlooked. Light tones should always be looked upon with more favor than dark ones, not only because dark colors absorb the light, but also because the law of gradation is likely to be endangered.

The law of gradation with regard to colors is one of the most important of all in interior decoration. Logically, to supply a base for the other colors, the floor should always carry the strongest color. Carpets and rugs supply the base, the walls come next in order, and the ceiling last. It is well to follow this simple tone scale very carefully. If the walls carry the strongest tone they will seem to push forward and if the ceiling is of a stronger color than the walls, the occupants will never be allowed to forget its presence. The gradations between the tones used in floor, walls, and ceiling should be distinct, and the furnishings should be used to bring them into an harmonious unity. If there is not much furniture or many ornaments, a two-toned paper will help out the gradation.

A wall covering skillfully used will often act as a remedy for bad architectural planning. In a room where the walls are too high, bringing the ceiling paper down to the tops of the windows and doors achieves a better proportion. A paper with tapestry design could be used below this, and then some strong textile or wood paneling as a base.

The use of solid, flat tones on a wall gives apparent size to a room that would otherwise seem small. Size may also be gained by using a light-colored wall materjal rather than a dark. If a room seems too large and the furniture does not relieve the feeling of bareness, a patterned paper or textile should be used to break the monotony of the wall surfaces.

Often the designs in papers are so fantastical and queer that it is difficult to realize that they are intended for the homes of normal human beings.

Wall paper is, and must for some time continue to be, the most popular covering for the walls. It has the virtue of being cheap and infinitely varied in colors and patterns. Damasked cloth and other textiles are very pleasing, but they catch and retain the dust and cannot be so easily or thoroughly cleansed. They are too, as a rule, rather expensive for popular use. The old tapestries are invariably good in color and design, but a comparatively few people can afford to use them. An imitation tapestry should not be vivid in coloring or realistic in pattern. Tapestries showing out-of-door scenes with too faithful a rendering of nature cheat the eye as to the boundaries of the room. The beauty of the old tapestries lies in their soft, rich tones and in the fancy of their design. The modern tapestry must have these same qualities if it is to be a successful part of the decoration. Very pleasing machine-made copies of the old tapestries can now be had at comparatively low prices, and they give a fine effect in some rooms.

Leather often makes a beautiful covering when used skillfully, but it is very expensive. Wood-paneling of the right kind is probably the most satisfactory of all. There is always a feeling of honest solidity about wood that other materials do not give. The many kinds of wood and the different treatments of which they are capable, give scope for a great variety in effect. Furniture of the same kind of wood as the paneling appears to the best advantage against such a wall-covering, and the beauty of pictures and their frames is greatly enhanced. The selection of wood requires a great deal of thought and experience. Too much care can scarcely be taken in judging of the quality of the wood and of the tone it will take under strains and other processes. But as was just stated, it is probably the most satisfactory of all.

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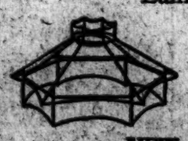

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR MEETS FOR OKLAHOMA SQUAD

Coach G. C. Jacobsen Has Worked His Wrestling Candidates Down to Just a Few Men in Each Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma — Four wrestling matches complete the University of Oklahoma's 1922 schedule with only one Conference match among the four, that with Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. The University of Nebraska could not arrange her schedule to conform to the dates when the Oklahoma squad would be in the north. This prevented a match with the Nebraska team.

Coach G. C. Jacobsen, University of Iowa '16, has the Oklahoma squad worked down to a few men in each class from whom to pick the college representatives. The 115-pound class and the light-heavyweight class are decided, with R. W. Grimes '24 and F. M. Cooper '22 representing these classes, respectively.

The 145-pound weight is the only one with more than two men still competing for places on the squad. W. W. Harvey '22, E. U. Smith '23, and J. W. LaMar '23 are the three opponents for this place.

In the 125-pound weight E. L. McKinney '24 and E. C. Chastain '23 are grappling daily for first place. L. W. Armor '23 and J. E. Arnold '23, both former letter men, are contesting for the 135-pound weight. Arnold earned his letter last season in the 125-pound class, but is forced to work in the 135 this year.

J. L. Dendy '24 and A. R. Jackson '24 battle each other daily to a standstill in the 158-pound class. Jackson is a halfback letter man from the 1921 football squad.

The unlimited class finds Warren Bailey '23 and Harold James '22 opposing each other. Both men were members and letter men of the 1921 football squad, Bailey at tackle and James at fullback. James is also holding down a position at guard on the present basketball squad.

This is Oklahoma's third season in wrestling. The sport has not gained very rapidly among the students as to popularity. Loss of several men from college who promised development on the 1922 squad has greatly lessened Oklahoma's chances for victory in wrestling this season.

Coach Jacobsen was a member of the Iowa team two years as a heavyweight. This is his second year with Oklahoma and he has taught the wrestlers everything they know. Oklahoma's first wrestling team did not have a coach. The schedule:

January 27—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Norman.
February 3—Iowa State College at Ames; 11—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station; 18—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater.

ANOTHER LEAGUE BALKS AT DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — No draft arrangement will be entered into by the American Association with the major baseball leagues, according to a decision reached by club owners at a meeting here Wednesday.

President T. J. Hickey presided. They flatly rejected the offer of $7500 for every player that would be drafted from minor clubs, as proposed recently by the baseball advisory board. The Pacific Coast League last week took the same position, and the International League is expected to do likewise.

Revocation of the draft was regarded by Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, as one of the most important problems in the organized game. The A.A. leagues, however, have not accepted his advice. They have decided to go along under the seven-year agreement with the majors, adopted here a year ago. By their action, the A.A. clubs forgo the power to draft from leagues of lower classification.

NEW YORK WOMEN WIN

NEW YORK, New York—New York women swimmers defeated those of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Tuesday night in their annual intercity dual meet in the pool of the City Athletic Club. Overcoming an early lead in points enjoyed by their rivals, the New York women stars, members of the Women's Swimming Association, in a series of excellent performances rolled up the victorious margin of 11 points over the swimmers from the Quaker City. When the points were tabulated at the finish of the six-event program, New York had 35 points and Philadelphia 25. It was the third victory for the local contingent in a series of four annual meets. Philadelphia captured the first meet.

MINNESOTA SIGNS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—W. H. Spaulding, football coach at the Western Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been appointed gridiron coach of the University of Minnesota. He will take up his new duties immediately. Mr. Spaulding is a graduate of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and had been coach at the Michigan school since 1905. His teams during that time have lost only three games to elevens in the college class. The appointment of Mr. Crawford marks the end of Dr. H. L. Williams' reign of Gopher football after 23 years of service. Dr. Williams, as a great exponent of mass play, originated the Minnesota shift and a number of other formations which are now generally in use. Dr. Williams' teams have won more than 87 per cent of their games, the most serious losses of his career coming during the last three seasons. These defeats occasioned much unfavorable comment on Dr. Williams' methods and his seeming reluctance to introduce the open game has been criticized on the campus for a number of seasons.

GLASGOW RANGERS DEFEAT ST. MIRREN

Superior Forward Play by Champion Team of Scottish League Is the Means of This Victory

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—When the champion team, Glasgow Rangers, defeated St. Mirren in the Scottish Association Football League on December 31, they did so mainly by means of superior forward play. Andrew Cunningham and his front line were generally too clever for the Paisley halfbacks, who were not able to hold their own. However, the Rangers' half-time score of four goals distinctly flattered them. They were, of course, the better team, but not to that extent. And, strange to say, it was the St. Mirren men who did all the scoring in the second period. That, however, amounted to very little, only one goal by Duncan Walker. It was thought that St. Mirren would have given the league leaders a harder battle, but the Rangers' hurricane start, a goal in two minutes and another in less than three minutes later, sent them speeding on the road to victory. David Meiklejohn, the Rangers' right halfback, made a welcome return to the side, and, as a result, the play of the team improved.

At Hamilton, the Celtic were unmistakably the better team, but the Academicals fought with great pluck. The Academicals' defense was very fine, but the play of their forwards was lacking in power and many a good scoring opportunity was missed. A curious game took place between Dumbarton and Partick Thistle at Dumbarton. The Dumbarton men led at half-time by 1 to 0, and yet were losers by 1 goal to 4. Up to the interval, Dumbarton seemed quite likely to win, but later everything went right with the Thistle men, who were set a good example by James McColl. McColl scored two fine goals. Falkirk unexpectedly lost at home to Third Lanark, and certainly did not play well. The Falkirk halfbacks were not up to their usual standard, and the same might be said of the forwards. Third Lanark had had a fine run of successes, thanks in no small measure to James Brownlie.

The Dundee men lost to Clyde and gave a most unimpressive display. Their forward play was very ragged, and only Alexander Troup and William Bird made any really promising attempts to beat the Clyde defense, which was commendably steady. Allan Brown, Clyde, was the most pleasing forward on the field, and he led a rearranged forward line splendidly. As the Queen's Park men were meritorious winners over Motherwell, all six Glasgow clubs were successful, a rare event. It was Rovers vs. Rovers at Kirkcaldy, and the Raith side had a substantial and comfortable win over the Albion men. The visitors were, however, without William Reid, their star centerforward.

Fielding a team which did not include three of their regular defenders and their best forward, Harry Ritchie, the Hibernians dropped a point at home to the men of Ayr United. Although their team was so depleted, the Hibernians had more of the play than the Ayr men, but they found the Ayr defense very good, and the game was well advanced before they could secure the equalizing goal. At halfback, the Hibernians were not so good as usual. That is usually the strong division of the team and the absence of Mattirew Paterson and Hugh Shaw was much felt. And if the Hibernians could only draw, the other Edinburgh club, Heart of Midlothian, was even less successful. In the same week, Kilmarnock and the Heart of Midlothian met twice, and there was so little to choose between the teams at Edinburgh, where the Hearts won by a single goal, that no surprise was felt when the Ayrshire team won the return game at Kilmarnock. The Hearts played poorly. Their halfback line required strengthening, and there was also a lack of scoring power among the forwards.

NATIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Owing to the inability of a number of the contestants to reach here Wednesday, the United States national squash racquet doubles championship tournament opening was delayed until this morning.

Jay Gould, the court tennis champion, appeared at the racquet club about noon and took a long workout. He is paired with J. W. Wear in the tournament. C. C. Pell and Stanley Mortimer of New York, present holders of the doubles championship title, wired that they would be here Thursday and S. T. Prelinghuysen and M. Heckscher, also of New York, New York, will also be here in time for the start of the tourney.

In the opening match the champions Pell and Mortimer have been drawn against Roger Cutler and Hewitt Morgan of Boston, Massachusetts, R. A. Gardner, twice national amateur golf champion and former intercollegiate pole vault champion at Yale University and his partner Allan Linn of Chicago, Illinois, were expected to arrive here last night.

PRINCETON HAS STARTED FINELY

Orange and Black Has Won Two Straight Games in the Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship Race, 1921-22

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

College—	Won	Lost	P. C.
Princeton	2	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	1	0	1.000
Dartmouth	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	2	.333
Cornell	0	2	.000
Yale	0	2	.000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — A week from next Saturday will be an interesting one in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race of 1922 as it is expected to bring together the two teams which on that

Photograph by Orren Jack Turner

Capt. Albert Wittmer Jr., '22
Princeton varsity basketball team

date will not have been defeated in the championship race, University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University. Pennsylvania does not play another championship contest until that date, so the Red and Blue are sure to go into the game undefeated. Princeton will be called upon to meet Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, Friday; but the Tigers should have no trouble in winning this game, as Cornell has lost to Dartmouth College on the Ithacan's own court, while Princeton has defeated Dartmouth on Dartmouth's court.

The showing of the Princeton team has been somewhat of a surprise to date. The Orange and Black not only started the season without a captain and with few veterans, but it had to start under a new coach, J. H. Zahn. After practice started, Albert Wittmer Jr. '22 was elected captain, and he is proving to be a fine leader. The Tigers are just now very much in the race for the title and will give the championship Pennsylvania team a hard battle.

Dartmouth is well up in the race and may yet work into first place. The Green was a little slow in getting started, but now appears to be going along very smoothly. Columbia, Cornell, and Yale appear to be much weaker than the other three. Columbia has already defeated Cornell, while Cornell and Yale have yet to win a championship game.

Seven games have been played to date and 307 points have been scored. T. H. Cullen '23 of Dartmouth is easily leading the individual scorers, but it must be remembered that he has taken part in four games. He has scored six goals from the floor and 37 from the foul line for a total of 49 points. R. F. Pulleyn '22 of Columbia is second with 29 points, made from four floor goals and 21 from the foul line. He has taken part in three games. A. F. Loeb '24 of Princeton is third with six floor goals and 12 foul goals for a total of 24 points made in two games. The list of individual scorers follows:

	Goals Fld	Goals Fl	Pts
T. H. Cullen, Dartmouth	6	37	49
R. F. Pulleyn, Columbia	4	21	29
A. F. Loeb, Princeton	6	12	24
J. H. Luther, Cornell	3	17	23
J. A. Malcolm, Dartmouth	9	0	18
W. C. Grave, Pennsylvania	6	3	15
C. H. Balthar, Yale	3	3	15
J. J. Klaess, Princeton	7	0	14
J. A. S. Millar, Dartmouth	6	0	12
A. V. Goldstein, Dartmouth	5	0	10
H. F. Springhorn, Columbia	5	0	10
J. H. Jefferies, Princeton	5	0	10
W. H. Huntzinger, Pennsylva	5	0	10
J. F. Mullen, Columbia	4	0	8
T. S. Gaines, Princeton	4	0	8
P. C. Shaneman, Dartmouth	3	0	6
J. H. Porter, Cornell	3	0	6
J. H. Haas, Yale	3	0	6
C. S. Barkalew, Cornell	3	0	6
E. H. Cornish, Cornell	2	0	4
E. C. Reedeer, Pennsylvania	2	0	4
J. N. Kernan, Pennsylvania	0	4	4
M. A. Reilly, Columbia	1	0	2
Albert Wittmer Jr., Princeton	1	0	2
A. N. Voeglin, Pennsylvania	1	0	2
J. K. Miller, Pennsylvania	1	0	2
L. R. Watson, Columbia	1	0	2
F. X. Heep, Dartmouth	1	0	2
J. L. Caswell, Yale	0	1	1

MISSOURI WINS AND TAKES LEAD

Defeats University of Kansas in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Game, 35 to 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—The University of Kansas basketball team lost to the University of Missouri five here Tuesday night by the score of 25 to 35. Missouri by winning this game stands at the head of the Missouri Valley Conference standing with 5 games won and 0 lost.

The Black and Gold five, using the short pass to perfection and shooting most of their goals outside the Kansas five-man defense, proved their superiority as Conference leaders. Missouri took the lead early in the first half and was never passed by the lighter Crimson and Blue quintet. B. L. Browning '23 and Capt. G. H. Bond '22 were the outstanding stars for Missouri. Time after time these two men would cage shots from the center of the floor. Bond, besides caging four goals, played a great defensive game.

Capt. G. E. Rody '22 of Kansas was off form and failed to register a single field goal. A. E. Woestemeyer '23 played well for the Crimson and Blue as did J. J. Wulf '23 and P. S. Endacott '23, star guard for the Kansas five. The first half ended with Missouri leading the Crimson and Blue, 16 to 12.

During the second half the weight of the Missouri team began to tell on the lighter Kansas player and gradually the Black and Gold widened the score until when the final gun was fired, the margin was 10 points. Coach F. C. Allen of Kansas ran in several substitutes in the last 10 minutes in an effort to turn the tide; but it was in vain, the Missouri five could not be stopped. The summary:

MISSOURI		KANSAS
Knight, lf	rg,	Endacott, Olson
Browning, rf	lg,	Black
Van Nice, Bunker, c	c,	Wulf, Frederick
Hayes, Faurot, lg	rf,	Bowman
Bond, rg	lf,	Woestemeyer, Speck

Score—University of Missouri 35, University of Kansas 25. Goals from floor—Browning 5, Bond 4, Bunker 3, Knight 2 for Missouri; Bowman 2, Woestemeyer 2, Wulf 2, Endacott, Frederick for Kansas. Goals from foul—Bond 7 for Missouri; Rody 9 for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Umpire—Leslie Edmonds. Time—Two 20m. periods.

CHICAGO WINS IN DUAL TRACK MEET

Defeats Northwestern University Team in the Bartlett Gymnasium by 46 Points to 34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — University of Chicago defeated Northwestern University in a dual track meet at Bartlett Gymnasium Saturday night 46 to 34. The Maroons were strong in the dashes while the Northwestern team was strongest in the distance runs.

C. J. Brickman '23, Chicago, won the high hurdles in 5 3-5s., tying the gymnasium record, and also won the 50-yard dash. His brother, A. W. Brickman '23, won the 440-yard run in which Chicago scored a slam. S. S. Crippen '23, Northwestern, won 10 1-3 points, taking the mile run, pole vault, and tying for third in the pole vault. The summary:

50-yard High Hurdles—Won by C. J. Brickman, Chicago; J. A. Pyott, Chicago, second; F. J. Loveland, Northwestern, third. Time—6⅝s.

50-yard Dash—Won by C. J. Brickman, Chicago; D. E. Harker, Northwestern, second; J. A. Pyott, Chicago, third. Time—5⅝s.

440-yard Dash—Won by A. W. Brickman, Chicago; B. D. Cowan, Chicago, second; L. C. Masek, Chicago, third. Time 52⅝s.

880-yard Run—Won by E. C. Telford, Northwestern; N. A. Bowers, Chicago, second; M. R. Shorey, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 4⅜s.

Two-mile Run—Won by M. C. Bovee, Northwestern; N. G. Miller, Northwestern, second; Ralph Davis, Chicago, third. Time—10m. 15⅛s.

16-pound Shotput—Won by Ray Dahl, Northwestern, 37ft. 11in.; J. Rittenhouse, Chicago, second, 34ft. 4½in.; J. E. Jenson, Chicago, third, 33ft. 4⅜in.

Pole Vault—Won by S. S. Crippen, Northwestern, 10ft.; B. B. Hall, Chicago, second, 9ft. 6in.

Running High Jump—T. V. Flack, Chicago, and J. Rittenhouse, Chicago, tied for first, 5ft. 6in.; S. S. Crippen, F. J. Loveland and H. K. Young, Northwestern, tied for second, 5ft. 4in.

SQUASH RACQUET SINGLES COMMENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Several matches were played in the Massachusetts Squash Racquet singles championship tournament on Wednesday. In the preliminaries C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated P. E. Wigglesworth, Harvard; F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, defeated P. M. Harris, Harvard; S. Washburn, Milton Club, defeated T. S. Harrington, Harvard; R. C. Bray, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, defeated R. B. Wallace, Union Boat Club; W. T. Badger Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated F. A. Reese, Harvard Club. All these matches were won in three straight sets.

In the first round matches R. B. Wigglesworth, Harvard Club, defeated J. J. Dyer, Boston Athletic Association, by default. G. N. Hurd, Milton Club, defeated J. W. Cooke, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, by default. H. B. Shaw, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated E. M. Hinkle, Harvard, in three straight sets.

NEW LEADER IN NORTHERN UNION

Oldham Rises to the Top of Standing on December 31 —Australasians Beat Halifax

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION
(To December 31 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Oldham	13	4	1	258	125	75.00
Wigan	11	4	1	183	85	71.87
Halifax	13	5	1	255	107	71.05
Dewsbury	12	6	0	159	136	66.66
St. Helens Rec.	12	6	1	243	140	65.78
Hull	14	8	0	310	171	63.63
Huddersfield	12	7	0	344	147	63.15
York	11	7	1	166	111	60.52
Leeds	12	8	1	324	144	59.52
Batley	12	8	1	213	169	59.52
Hull Kings Rov.	11	8	0	240	192	57.89
Barrow	9	7	0	192	184	56.25
Widnes	7	6	3	115	97	53.12
Leigh	8	7	2	128	140	52.94
Warrington	9	8	0	158	178	52.94
Rochdale Hor.	9	8	1	177	124	52.77
Bramley	8	9	0	147	220	47.05
Hunslet	8	11	2	143	267	42.85
Wakefield Trin.	8	11	0	147	160	42.10
St. Helens	8	11	0	139	213	42.10
Swinton	7	10	0	125	162	41.17
Salford	6	10	2	107	166	38.88
Broughton Ran.	5	11	1	120	119	32.35
Featherstone	4	15	0	142	288	21.05
Keighley	2	17	0	68	346	10.52
Bradford Nor.	0	19	0	76	486	00.00

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HALIFAX, England—With the former leader, Halifax, entertaining the Australasian tourists and therefore not engaged in a league fixture, Oldham rose to the top of the standing in the Northern Rugby Football Union on December 31, upon which date it gained a fine victory over Warrington by 24 points to 9. The losers were without several of their regular side, but it is doubtful whether the regular team could have resisted successfully the open play of the Oldham backs. Mr. Tighe was in fine form at halfback for the winners, and opened out play excellently, being well supported by the "threes," of whom Reginald Farrar was the most conspicuous. His strong running was a feature of the game. Play was more even in the second half than in the first, the home team scoring twice. Oldham, however, scored thrice, and pushed home a decisive victory.

Dewsbury defeated Leeds by superior tactics, scoring 8 points to 5. It is not too much to say that the fine example set by Frank Gallagher in effective tackling, as well as in skillful attack, was the main reason for the home team's win. Leeds led at the interval by 5 points to 0. Nothing daunted, the Dewsbury men set about their work in such vigorous fashion that eight points were put on in 15 minutes. Thereafter nothing would induce the winners to let go the advantage gained. Leeds attacked desperately but without tangible result, and perforce had to retire three points in arrears. St. Helens turned the tables on St. Helens Recreation, and gained a victory by one point, 7 to 6. The game was contested at a great pace from start to finish. Both sides gave of their best, a slight advantage being on the side of St. Helens.

Wigan effected a surprise at Leigh by winning just on time. A penalty goal, awarded for obstructive play, gave the Wigan men two points ame, as this was the only score. Wakefield Trinity, after winning its mid-week games, gained a further creditable victory, defeating Keighley by 20 points to 3. Batley lost to Swinton by 25 to 2, but was every bit as good as the winners up to the time of losing the services of a member of the team. The Huddersfield side, in its happiest mood, had no difficulty in disposing of Hull Kingston Rovers by 35 points to 8. A like remark applies equally to Hunslet in defeating Bradford Northern by 31 to 0. Rochdale Hornets also appeared to have an easy task, scoring 32 points to Barrow's 7. A pointless draw accurately reflects the game between Salford and Widnes. Bramley gained a well-earned victory over York by 7 to 3, but Featherstone Rovers, though playing pluckily, lost at Hull by 5 to 16.

The Australasians gained a handsome victory at Halifax, by 35 points to 6. Both teams played clean, open football, which style suited the visitors admirably. It was a pleasant game to watch, the running and passing of the Australasian backs reaching a very high standard. Frank Todd obtained both Halifax's tries in similar fashion to the one he scored at Highbury against the Australasians, and it is apparent that he knows how to elude the visitors' defense.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM D. K. E. CLUB

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT
(Class B)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	9	0	1000
Princeton	6	3	.667
Columbia	6	3	.667
Yale	5	4	.555
Montclair	4	7	.364
D. K. E.	3	8	.273
Crescent	1	9	.100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The result of the Class B squash tennis match between Columbia University Club and D. K. E. Club, concluded yesterday, hung on a default. The four matches played were evenly divided, like the two played on Tuesday, giving each team three victories, but R. E. Wigham, for Columbia, claimed a default against R. H. George, who had failed to appear on time on Tuesday, and this gave the match to Columbia, 4 to 3.

Every match yesterday was very close and all the players showed unusual brilliancy, giving promise of great play in the individual Class B championship, which starts Saturday. The match between F. A. Jenkins and Kingsley Kunhardt was especially interesting, both showing form that gives great promise of success in the individuals. Only Jenkins' greater experience gave him the advantage, holding him steadier in the final rallies. The summary:

F. A. Jenkins, D. K. E., defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia, 6—15, 15—4, 15—9.

R. E. Wigham, Columbia, defeated R. H. George, D. K. E., by default.

H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., defeated Harold Kellock, Columbia, 15—8, 18—16.

Donald McClave, Columbia, defeated C. B. Stuart, D. K. E., 18—15, 15—12.

J. W. Pulleyn Jr., Columbia, defeated E. L. Ward, D. K. E., 15—8, 17—14.

ANNUAL LONDON TO EXETER TRIAL

Out of 186 Starters, 151 Finish in Popular Winter Motor Cycle Run Over the Road by Night

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Over 200 motorists, motor cyclists, and cycle car drivers faced the starter at Staines Bridge recently for the annual trial run by night to Exeter and back. Every year brings an entry list that breaks all former records for this popular winter event. In the 1921 race, out of 200 entries in the motor cycle and cycle car section, 186 actually started and 151 finished—49 solo machines, 89 side-car outfits and 13 three-wheeled cycle cars. Cars also took part, but the trial is essentially a motor cyclists' event.

The route followed was by no means the easiest one between London and the South Devon town. The outward journey lay through Salisbury, Yeovil, Chard Hill, and Honiton to Exeter, and the return by the Lyme Regis Hills, Dorchester, Blandford and Salisbury to Staines. Secret checks and non-stop sections added to the anxieties of the drivers throughout the journey. With the efficient modern engine, hills have ceased to be the nightmare of Exeter Trail enthusiasts, and a good deal of attention is now given to lighting. Many of the side-car outfits are fitted with dynamo electric equipment, and of those riders who still rely on acetylene a number had equipped their machines with dual sets of lamps and generators.

One of the smallest vehicles in the trial was a 2¾-horsepower sidecar machine of the same make that distinguished itself in the 1921 six days' trial. This machine finished on time, and no small credit is due to the driver for bringing his little mount safely and successfully through such a test. Throughout the journey, either to cheer or direct the riders, or to watch their performances on the more difficult hills, groups of local motor cyclists congregated on the roadsides. The sporting character of the trial evidently makes a wide appeal, both to competitors and non-competitors.

CALIFORNIA AND STATE DIVIDE

Former Wins First and Latter Second of Two Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington — Breaking even in a series of two Pacific Coast Conference basketball games, the University of California took the first game, with the State College of Washington coming back by winning a hard-fought contest in the second, the score of the first being 21 to 15, while that of the second was 26 to 24.

In the first game Washington State was defeated through inaccuracy in shooting, and started the second game in like manner; but after California had run up a 15-point lead, State started locating the basket and quickly overcame the score. Fast floor work and clever passing kept Washington State on the offense the latter part of the second game. The playing of both games showed that both teams are contenders for Pacific Coast honors. The summary:

First Game

WASHINGTON STATE		CALIFORNIA
Coop, Douthit, lf	rg,	Loomis, Schroeder
Butler, rf	lg,	Sorenson, Burke
Larkey, c	c,	Friel, McCarthy, Roberts
Lehane, Kincaid, lg	rf,	Sayers
Eggleston, Thompson, rg	lf,	Talt

Score—University of California 21, State College of Washington 15. Goals from floor—Coop 4, Eggleston 2, Butler 2 for California; Sayers 4, Burke 2 for Washington State. Goals from foul—Coop 5 for California; Friel 2, Schroeder for Washington State. Referee—William Mulligan, Spokane. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Second Game

WASHINGTON STATE		CALIFORNIA
Sayers, lf	rg,	Eggleston
Talt, rf	lg,	Lehane
Friel, c	c,	Larkey
Sorenson, lg	lf,	Coop
Burke, rg	rf,	Butler

Score—State College of Washington 26, University of California 24. Goals from floor—Friel 5, Sorenson 3, Sayers 2, Loomis 2 for Washington State; Talt 4, Coop 2, Eggleston 2, Larkey 2 for California. Goals from foul—Friel 2 for Washington State; Coop 6 for California. Referee—William Mulligan. Time—Two 20m. periods.

CLOUGHEN TO COACH

BURLINGTON, Vermont — Robert Cloughen of Mountain Lakes has been engaged as track coach at the University of Vermont. Cloughen represented the United States in the Olympic games of 1908. He has won several sprinting championships as a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York.

BUSY PROGRAM IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Meeting of Many Keen Local Rivals a Feature in the First Division on January 2 and 3

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The first few days of the present year were busy ones in the Scottish Association Football League. With the exception of Queen's Park and Clydebank, all the clubs in the first division were engaged on January 2 and 3. The Queen's Park men were playing in their long-standing, annual match with the famous English amateurs, the Corinthians. A feature of the league matches was the meeting of many keen, local rivals.

On the first playing day of the year the great match was that between the Celtic and the Rangers. It attracted a crowd of about 50,000 and, as is the case with all the battles between these leading clubs, play was carried through with great eagerness and keenness. The Rangers had out a new back, Robert Jamieson, formerly of Cowdenbeath, where he played last season alongside Joseph Dodds, of the Celtic. He played a fine game and showed great coolness. The defenses, indeed, were strong on both sides, and that accounted for the fact that no scoring took place. There was little between the sides in a ding-dong contest, and a draw was a most fitting result. William Robbs, in the Rangers' goal, and Charles Shaw, in that of the Celtic, were both kept fairly busy and distinguished themselves by fine saving.

It was curious that on the following day the Rangers and Celtic should both have to be content with draws with two other Glasgow clubs, Partick Thistle and Clyde, respectively. Against the Rangers, Partick Thistle scored twice in the first seven minutes after the interval. Then the excitement began, as the Rangers set themselves to save the game. They managed to get on equal terms, after many misses by the forwards, and it was faulty shooting that kept them from winning. Clyde played one of its best games of the season and fully deserved a share of the points with the Celtic.

In Edinburgh, the great rivals, Heart of Midlothian and Hibernian, came together, and, although the game was on the former's ground, the Hearts were well and truly defeated by a team containing no fewer than five reserves. The Hearts did very poorly and their forwards were singularly ineffective. For their second game, the Hearts reconstructed their eleven, playing two new backs and four new forwards. This was against St. Mirren, and there was no doubt that the Hearts' play was greatly improved, compared with that of the previous day. Notably was there an improvement forward, where Thomas Miller, the international, came back to the side after a long absence. He partnered William Wilson on the left wing. The Hibernians, still considerably below full strength, did well to draw at Dundee, where their goal keeper, William Harper, did much to save them from defeat.

Of all the clubs taking part in the two days' program, only Raith Rovers succeeded in winning both games. Their victims were Falkirk and Aberdeen, a pair difficult to beat. Specially noteworthy results were the victories of Queen's Park over Third Lanark on the latter's ground, and of Clydebank over Motherwell.

WESTMINSTER BEATS BERLIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Playing their second game of the week, the Westminster hockey players defeated the Berlin (New Hampshire) team at the Boston Arena on Wednesday evening by 5 goals to 0. In opposing Westminster the visitors made their initial appearance in Boston against one of the most finished combinations in the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

ITALY TO SEND TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Italy, for the first time, will send a team to compete at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in April. News of the acceptance of the invitation has been received by Chevalier Luigi Sillitti, Italian consul in this city, from Ambassador Ricci at Washington, through whom it was extended. The athletes will be selected from the leading Italian universities and colleges.

SCHOOLS

THREE MONTHS TO
SECRETARYSHIP
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
SECRETARIES
342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Vanderbilt 4030. V. M. WHEAT, Director

Hill Military Academy
Primary, Grammar and
High School Departments
PORTLAND, OREGON

Wilson's
MODERN BUSINESS
College
Seattle, Washington

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Stocks Limited and Prices Have Reached Point Where Speculators Pause to Consider Outlook Before Going Further

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speculative trading in wool has been possibly a bit less pronounced in the eastern seaboard markets during the past week, due chiefly to the fact that stocks are limited and prices have risen to the point where operators pause to consider the outlook. Then, too, there is the necessity of considering the effect upon the market of the opening of heavyweight lines of goods by the American Woolen Company this week. Contrary to general expectations, prices have been slightly under the prices of last season and those of a year ago, the decline being from 2 to 10 cents a yard. The standard number, i. e., Fulton serge (all wool) 3192, was priced at $2.35, compared with $2.42½ in July, at the opening of the lightweight season and $2.42½ a year ago. This is an 11-ounce, all-wool serge, which is understood to be made from a high half-blood wool and so is considered as a more or less typical piece of goods.

These prices have been surprising to the trade generally, which, because of the maintenance of the wage scale and the upward trend in wool values, had supposed that prices would show a slight advance over the level of values named in July. That such has not been the case is taken to mean that the company believes it good policy to name prices which will be likely to induce business and by securing a large volume of trade, sufficient to keep the mills in steady operation at full capacity, insure low overhead cost. In naming prices at present there have been many factors of vital importance to consider.

Wool Stocks Limited

Stocks of wool in the country are very limited, being estimated, outside of some 11,000,000 pounds of government stocks, at about 118,000,000, compared with 275,000,000 pounds last year, aside from some 53,000,000 pounds of government stocks. These stocks, of course, are outside of manufacturers' holdings. The tariff question is still unsettled and the rates in the wool schedule are impossible to forecast. Wages, according to President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, it is the intention to maintain on the present level. Foreign competition has not increased during the past year and does not seem likely to do so under the permanent tariff. Some think that the low prices named argue large stocks of wool owned by the American Woolen Company.

Wool values, while they have not advanced very much in the domestic markets during the past week, are, nevertheless, slightly higher. In the foreign markets there has been further appreciation, with America leading the way on the super wools of the finer grades, buyers from this side being more in evidence in London and being especially prominent in the buying of the better wools in Australia. In the sale at Geelong last week America was leading the bidding for the choicest wools, paying up to $1.29½ clean landed basis, without duty for the choicest warp 70s wools, while 64s-70s were costing about $1.10, on the basis of $4.20 for sterling exchange. Japan was also buying steadily of the best wools, while Yorkshire and the Continent were taking the average and top-making styles.

Sales at Montevideo

America has been a free buyer in Montevideo of the finer grades of wool and it is reported that practically all of the finer grades of wool have been taken in that market, largely for this country, while of the entire clip fully three-fourths is already sold. In Buenos Aires this country has been taking very little wool, most of the wools having gone to Yorkshire and Germany.

There has been some contracting of wool on the sheep's back in the west already, 21 to 23 cents having been paid in Nevada for good fine and fine medium clips of the earlier shearings, but the growers now are standing out for higher prices and it probably would be difficult to buy any clips today under 25 cents and in many instances the growers are holding for 30 cents. The current market would seem to justify prices in this range but the uncertainties of the future are likely to restrain wool buyers from paying prices that have too great an element of speculation in them.

The government has announced its next wool auction to be held here February 2, with 7,000,000 pounds to be offered, of which about 1,000,000 pounds will be Australasian wools; 2,100,000 South American combing wools, 2,500,000 pounds South American carding wool, 300,000 pounds domestic greasy, 1,200,000 pounds scoured wool, and 7723 pounds of worsted yarn.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT DROPS

NEW YORK, New York—Production of steel ingots in December amounted to 1,437,089 gross tons, according to a report by the American Iron & Steel Institute covering the operations of 30 companies which made 84.30 per cent of the steel ingot production in December, 1920. This compares with 2,000,071 gross tons in November. A decrease of 562,982 gross tons. For the year ended December 31, 1921, the output of ingots amounted to 16,836,246 gross tons.

SOUTH AFRICA'S TRADE IN EUROPE

Pretorian Commissioner Will First Take Steps to Promote Agricultural Produce Exports

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—The government of Pretoria has appointed a trade commissioner to represent the interests of South Africa in Europe. Rotterdam has been selected for the headquarters of the new commissioner, who, on arriving here, declared that he proposed first of all to take steps to promote the export of agricultural produce from South Africa, because it is the farmers who are most in need of assistance. He proposes to establish a system of barter between South Africa and Europe, and hopes that he will be able to carry out some of his plans to alleviate the difficult position of agriculture.

The press unconditionally approves of the commissioner's appointment and states that he will neither be under the supervision of the High Commissioner in London nor of the Trade Commissioner. The "Toorts," the Great Netherland organ, also comments on the appointment in appreciative terms. It is clear, says the journal's South African correspondent, that the appointment of a commercial commissioner will greatly promote trade between Holland and South Africa. Mutual economic interests and intercourse will bring in their train greater intellectual unity. Both ideal and material interests will be promoted and every scion of the Dutch race cannot but cordially applaud this important step on the road of mutual development.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY FIRM

LONDON, England—While there was a good demand for securities for investment account on the stock exchange yesterday there was no expansion in speculative activity. The markets in the main had a sound appearance. Gilt-edged investment issues rallied after recessions which were brought about by profit-taking. French loans continued soft but changes were unimportant.

Improved reports as to the labor situation on the Rand caused a steadier tone in the kaffir list. Although trading in industrials was not brisk the group was well maintained. Hudson's Bay was 5¾. Home Rails were weaker but operations were professional. Dollar descriptions were idle and without feature. Stability was noted in Argentine rails with the feeling confident. The rubber department was inactive but made gains in sympathy with the crude article.

Consols for money 51⅛; Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 10⅛, Rand mines 2, bar silver 35d. per ounce; money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅜ per cent; three months' bills 3¾ per cent.

NOVEMBER RAILROAD EARNINGS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports to the United States Commerce Commission from 200 Class 1 roads, with 235,556 miles, show November net of $65,965,382, at an annual rate of 3.8 per cent on property investment. Largely because traffic decreased 20 per cent the net was approximately $34,488,000 below October, when the annual rate of return was 5.4 per cent. Compared with November, 1920, an increase of $15,130,000, or 29.8 per cent, was reported.

Forty-nine roads had operating deficits in November, against 30 in October. The ratio of expenses in November was 79.06 per cent, against 74.20 per cent in October. Operating revenues in November were $465,353,144, or 21.4 per cent less than a year ago, while expenses totaled $367,912,287, a reduction of 28.4 per cent from November, 1920.

During November the railroads expended $166,321,423 for maintenance, or 25 per cent less than in the previous year.

The net for 11 months in 1921 was $561,411,608, at the annual rate of return of 3.3 per cent on tentative valuation. They failed by $464,605,392, or a little less than half, of the earning amount contemplated under rates prescribed.

WELLAND CANAL TRAFFIC GAINS

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario—During 1921 a total tonnage of 3,076,966 passed through the Welland Canal, an increase of 800,000 tons over 1920. Vessels passing through numbered 3757. Fifteen new boats passed through on their way to the Atlantic. The principal increases in tonnage were: Barley 7732, oats 122,226, rye 45,694, wheat 502,939, iron and steel 14,415.

COTTON SPINNING ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Department of Commerce announces that 36,724,996 cotton spinning spindles were in place on December 31, 1921, of which 34,435,341 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 34,436,609 for November; 34,221,646 for October; 33,893,415 for September; and 29,514,154 for December, 1920. Active spindle hours reported for the month totaled 7,725,727,608. Based on activity of 26 days for 8.7 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during December was 34,154,419. This number compares with an average of 36,074,401 for November, 34,579,765 for October, and 34,322,231 for September.

BRITISH RAILWAY TRAFFIC REPORT

Passengers and Freight in August, 1921, Exceeded the Previous Month, but Decline Shown From Same Period in 1920

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—While the railway statistics for August, 1921, show that the volume of passenger and freight traffic was greater than in July, it was much less than in the corresponding month of 1920.

The total number of passenger journeys (excluding season ticket holders) in the United Kingdom was 115,128,469, a decrease of 30,656,575, or 21.03 per cent, compared with August, 1920; the reduction in workmen's journeys amounted to 15,669,470, or 38.09 per cent. There was considerable expansion of excursion traffic, the number of journeys increasing from 484,675 to 5,634,943. There was also an increase of 929,145 journeys at other reduced fares.

While the average receipt per journey from all descriptions of passengers, except season ticket holders, increased from 16.64d. to 19.98d. the falling off in traffic caused a reduction of 5.18 per cent in the total passenger receipts. The passenger train miles run were 765,413 more than in August, 1920, an increase of 3.86 per cent.

The decrease in coal and coke was much less than in any previous month of last year, but the total tonnage of freight traffic conveyed in August, 1921, showed a decline of 4,140,127 tons, or 15.28 per cent, compared with August, 1920, and the ton-miles worked, of 16.86 per cent, made up as follows:

Description of freight	Tons 1921	Tons Dec. compared with Aug. 1920	Tons Dec. %	Ton-Miles 1921	Ton-Miles Dec. compared with Aug. 1920	Ton-Miles Dec. %
General merchandise	4,829,338	1,053,968	17.91	426,468,862	104,775,733	19.72
Coal, coke and patent fuel	14,797,260	549,438	3.58	715,412,357	26,230,695	3.54
Other minerals	3,333,986	2,536,721	43.21	168,705,287	134,808,708	44.42
Total	22,961,199	4,140,127	15.28	1,310,586,506	265,815,136	16.86

Freight train mileage was reduced by 10.77 per cent. The average wagon and train loads were 5.30 tons and 123.30 tons, respectively, compared with 5.38 tons and 132.35 tons in August, 1920, while the net ton-miles worked per engine hour were 423, against 433 in the corresponding period of last year.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR J. & P. COATS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—At the annual meeting of J. & P. Coats in Glasgow, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, the chairman, said the company had not escaped the general slump in trade. The result was that there had been a large decrease in turnover, not confined to a few markets, but more or less general throughout the world. There had, however, been a welcome recovery in several important markets in the second half of the year. That improvement had been maintained, and a better feeling had sprung up in others.

There were still a number of markets, notably in Central Europe, in which the depreciated exchange bulked very largely. That hindered the revival of trade, and it was difficult to say how business could revive in these markets until political conditions became more settled.

As far as their business was concerned, signs were not wanting to warrant him in stating that they had probably seen the worst of the slump in markets where depreciation in currency had not been so severe. The directors were of opinion that the outlook for their trade was more encouraging than it appeared to be a year ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	$4.22⅛	$4.22	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0818	.0812½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0782½	.0779	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1945	.1946	.1930
Lire	.0440	.04363½	.1930
Guilders	.3654	.3646	.4020
German marks	.0050	.00473/4	.3802
Canadian dollars	.95¼	.96	.....
Argentine pesos	.3439	.3437½	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0436	.0427	.1930
Pesetas	.1501	.1600	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2500	.2494	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1572	.1570	.2680
Danish kroner	.2002	.2003	.2680

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The aggregate of new capital issues in the London market in 1921 of nearly £389,000,000 exceeded the aggregate for 1920 by nearly £21,500,000 according to The Economist. But in 1921 British and colonial governments absorbed nearly six times as much as in the previous year, while the activities of industrial and other private borrowers were severely restricted. Another feature of the figures was that more than one-half of the 1921 aggregate was raised during the last quarter of the year, after the great decline in money rates had set in.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The British Exchequer returns from April 1 to December 10 are as follows:

Receipts	£813,332,353
Expenditure	700,503,923

Corresponding period of previous year:

Receipts	£830,805,143
Expenditure	778,637,955

FINANCIAL NOTES

Linseed oil prices have been advanced 1 cent. Some crushers are now asking 73 cents per gallon, but oil can still be obtained at 72 cents.

The United Fruit Company has cut freight rates from Boston to Cuba affecting practically every article listed in the commodity rates, including grain and grain products, news print and other merchandise. The reduction cuts the old rate nearly in half on some articles. Rates from New York and New Orleans to Cuba also have been reduced.

The United Fruit Company reports net profits before taxes of approximately $20,500,000, equivalent to $20.50 a share on 1,000,000 outstanding shares of stock for 1921. After all charges and taxes net profits were just a shade under $17,000,000, or $17 a share.

The Seaboard National Bank, founded in 1883, and the Mercantile Trust Company, which began business in early 1917, both of New York, are to be merged in the near future. The new bank, which will retain the name of Seaboard National, will have total resources of about $80,000,000. Chellis A. Austin, now president of the Mercantile Trust, will be president of the consolidated institution, while S. G. Bayne, president and founder of Seaboard, will become chairman of the board.

The City of Montreal, Quebec, plans to ask for a temporary loan of $5,000,000. No details of the loan are as yet available, but instructions have been given to the city treasurer to prepare, in conjunction with the controller and auditor of the city, a prospectus for the loan.

The Pacific Fruit Express Company, in which the Union Pacific Railroad has a controlling interest, has requested bids on 330 standard refrigerator cars to be delivered during 1922, in order to be in a position to meet the wants of the green fruits and vegetable growers on the Pacific slope.

FIRMER MONEY IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Pools resumed their bullish activities in the speculative stocks yesterday, but the market reacted sharply toward the close on firmer money tendencies and profit taking. A 10-point break in Gulf States Steel unsettled the market in the last hour after numerous specialties had risen to the best prices of the day. One of the most constructive features of the day was the rise in Davison Chemical, activity in which is based on possibilities of the concern's new silica gel process for gasoline manufacture, which it is declared by some may revolutionize gasoline manufacturing. United States Liberty and French bonds were generally lower. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 725,200 shares.

The close was irregular: Davison Chemical 59⅞, up 5⅛; Gulf States Steel 70, off 6; Corn Products 102⅞, up 2½; Crucible Steel 62½, up 2; Pacific Oil 45⅝, off ⅞; Union Pacific 128, off 1; Allied Chemical 58½, up 1; American Can 35⅝, off ⅝.

DIVIDENDS

Pennsylvania Railroad quarterly of 1 per cent, same as paid during the past year, payable February 28 to stock of February 1.

Yellow Cab Manufacturing, quarterly of $1, payable February 15 to stock of February 1. Directors passed a resolution to hereafter pay monthly dividends of 33⅓ cents a share.

Hood Rubber, quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 21.

Pacific Mills, quarterly of $3, payable February 1 to stock of February 25.

Dow Chemical, extra of 1¾% and regular quarterly of 1¾% on common. Also quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable February 15 to stock of February 4.

Iron Products, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable February 15 to stock of February 1.

Pacific Power & Light, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Portland Gas & Coke, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Greelock Company, quarterly of $1.50 on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 25. Three months ago quarterly of $2 was declared.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Last week	Previous week
Coin	1,007,100	1,007,100
Gold	995,400	995,400
Bills	1,762,900	1,745,500
Treasury bills	122,845,500	117,948,200
Advances	23,200	24,500
Investments	197,100	189,900
State deposits	4,667,700	3,774,200
Private deposits	17,468,300	12,048,500
Treasury certificates	3,340,300	4,903,100
Securities	7,330,120	7,295,100
Circulation	112,593,800	113,139,900
Other liabilities	2,600,400	2,365,500
Bank rate	5%	5%
Loan bureau notes	8,142,100	8,233,000

BANK OF NORWAY RATE CUT

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Bank of Norway on Wednesday reduced its rate of discount ½ of 1 per cent to 6 per cent. The 6½ per cent rate had been in effect since July 5, 1921.

UNITED STATES GOLD STOCK GAINS

Great Increase During 1921 Due Largely to Inclusion in Treasury Figures of Foreign Coin Held by the Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stocks of gold coin and bullion in the United States January 1, 1922, amounted to $3,656,988,551, an increase of $111,863,450, compared with December 1, 1921, and a gain of $872,154,124 from January 1, 1921. Gold imports into the United States during 1921 amounted to $691,267,448, while exports aggregated $23,680,043.

As may be seen there is a difference of $204,566,719 between the increase in the gold stock and the foreign trade figures, which obviously cannot be explained by the production of new gold in the United States, now practically all absorbed in the arts. Part of the large difference was due to the fact that gold imported in the previous year had not been analyzed, and consequently was included in money stocks after it had figured in commerce figures. Part was probably due to the release of gold marked by banks here for foreign countries, and not counted as part of the United States stock until paid out by those countries.

The real explanation of the large increase in the stock of gold reported by the United States Treasury for December, however, was a change in the method of calculation and inclusion for the first time by the Treasury in the general stock of gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by reserve banks and agents.

The January 1, 1921, figures are exclusive of $144,000,000 of gold bullion and foreign coin held by reserve banks and agents. Adding this $144,000,000 to the excess of imports of $667,587,405 made $811,587,405, which is $60,566,719 less than the increase in gold stock reported by the Treasury and covered in part by factor already specified.

Before January 1, 1922, the United States Treasury counted as part of the monetary gold stock the total ascertained gold coin in the country, also the gold bullion held in the Treasury. Foreign gold coin was treated as gold bullion when held by the Treasury, otherwise no account of it was taken. The same is true of gold bullion held outside the Treasury. It is likely that some of the gold received through imports was not included in the gold stock, but the amount involved might not have been sufficiently large to affect the general validity of the Treasury figures.

The matter assumed a different aspect when net gold imports increased and resulted in a large gain of gold bullion and foreign coin held by the reserve banks. There was thus the paradoxical situation where large amounts of gold were added to gold reserves of reserve banks without being added to the gold stock of the country. This resulted in the Treasury changing its methods of calculating gold stocks, so that gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by reserve banks are now counted as part of the country's gold stock.

This gold bullion and foreign gold coin shows considerable variation, the total January 1, 1921, of $144,000,000 being more than twice the total January 1 this year. Most of the coin, it is understood, is of French coinage.

The change in the method of calculating gold stock is simply due to the recognition that under the former method the statement was not giving a true account of total gold holdings, and that gold bullion, including foreign gold coin, held by reserve banks is on a par with like holdings of the Treasury.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In the silver market business has been active, the Indian bazaars bought with freedom recently on several days for prompt shipment. There was, however, an absence of competition, except on the part of a few bears and the prices did not therefore harden to any extent. Supplies too from the Continent and elsewhere were unusually plentiful. China has been inactive and trade demand is at a standstill, writes Samuel Montagu & Co. A relaxation of Indian demand, therefore, would probably give ease to the market.

From Bombay the information comes that there has been a better demand for the metal, but that it was mostly supplied with country bar silver of which there was a good stock in that market. This plentiful supply of country bar silver was owing to the arrival of a large amount of silver Kraans (Persian coins).

India trade figures show a net import of silver amounting to 1.41 lacs of rupees during the month of October, 1921. The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 27,900,000 ounces in sycee, $24,500,000, and 1520 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange was recently quoted at about 3s. 6d. the tael, while bar silver per ounce standard was quoted about 35⅛d.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Illinois—Wheat prices reacted after a moderate upturn yesterday and closing quotations were not much changed from the previous day, with May delivery at 1.15 and July at 1.02. Corn declined fractionally, with May at 53⅝ and July at 55⅝. May rye 85⅛, July rye 79a; May barley 59; January pork 17.30; May barley 17.00; January lard 9.62, March lard 9.77, May lard 9.77, July lard 10.00; January ribs 8.80, May ribs 9.20, July ribs 9.42.

LOWERED REVENUE IN UNITED KINGDOM

British Treasury Issues Comparative Figures to Show Returns in Various Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Treasury returns issued recently show that the revenue of the United Kingdom for the period April 1-December 31, 1921, was £676,831,318, or a net decrease of £211,972,410 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The excess profits duty shows a drop of £126,640,000 to £29,714,000, while miscellaneous special receipts (which include the sale of surplus stores) stand at £95,388,818, a decrease of over 50 per cent. Receipts from stamps have fallen by £7,420,000, and from customs by £2,848,000.

Property and income tax shows an increase of £17,818,000 at a total of £174,660,000, while the new corporation profit tax brought in £10,290,000. The total expenditure chargeable against revenue for the same period was £739,990,604, a decrease of £102,699,115, and showing a deficit compared with revenue of £63,159,286. The two outstanding items of expenditure were £451,471,231 on the supply services, and £262,772,387 interest, etc., on war debt.

The revenue for the quarter ended December 31 is also given, standing at £220,668,158, or a decrease compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year of £48,836,072. The total floating debt outstanding on December 31 was £1,259,849,000.

NEWS PRINT PAPER TRADE IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Forest Products Laboratory in Western Australia has shown that news print can be made from pulp in which hardwood predominates, and the New South Wales Government now intends to test the possibilities of manufacturing news print paper from mountain gum-tree pulp. A large quantity of bleach pulp has been made from the mountain gum timber and it will be put through an Australian mill under the auspices of the state government to see if the product can reach news print standard.

If this New South Wales experiment is successful, it will mean that a timber which has been believed to be almost useless and which covers hundreds of thousands of acres of Crown lands may be the basis of a new industry. Those interested in the manufacture of Australian paper have regretted the practical abandonment of the Forest Products Laboratory by the federal government after most useful pioneering work had been done by a small staff with limited equipment. The reason given was that the government could not afford the initial expenditure of £80,000 and the subsequent heavy annual expenditure. This decision of the government is difficult to understand as the utilization of Australian timber for news print would save millions of pounds sterling to the newspapers of the Commonwealth.

INCREASE IN SALES OF DEPARTMENT STORES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The aggregate business of Boston department stores during December was larger than the same month in the two previous years, according to reports to the Federal Reserve Bank. The heavy Christmas trade did not start as early as in the past few years, but was crowded into the first three weeks of December. Since Christmas business has been relatively small on the whole, as customary after a holiday. Department stores in larger New England cities outside Boston also sold a larger volume of merchandise this past December than in 1920.

Stocks of goods in department stores, measured by sales price, were practically the same on January 1 as on the corresponding dates of either of the two previous years. This probably means that they actually had a larger physical volume of goods and therefore better selections of merchandise.

WAR DEPARTMENT SHOE SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States War Department will sell, under proposals to be opened February 6, 1,004,966 pairs of new trench and field shoes; January 31, approximately 31,491 tons of steel and steel shells, at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Savannah, Illinois; also a large surplus of material at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, under proposals opened January 27.

BANK OF DUBLIN RESERVE

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the annual meeting of the Bank of Dublin, Governor Cairnes said that a feature was the large amount carried to reserve, which now already stands at £1,140,000, the highest point ever reached. A total of £14,000,000 was held at practically immediate call, as large sums might be required in the near future. A dividend of 12 per cent and a bonus of 2 per cent were declared; both less income tax. The London County Council loan has been subscribed and the books closed.

SUGAR PRICE HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—The Warner Sugar Company announces that it has reentered the market on a 5.10-cent basis, New York, for hard sugars, and a 5-cent basis for soft sugars. This is an advance of 10 points on hard grades. Similar advances are announced by other refiners.

FRENCH FINANCIAL OUTLOOK REVIEWED

Quotations on the Bourse Indicate That Debit Side Outweighs Credit Features, Yet There Is Confidence in the Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is indicative of the general conditions on the Bourse here that, with the best will in the world to start a new and better chapter with the new year, that year had scarcely opened before the Bourse had a relapse under the influence of the New York stock market, the government's delay in reestablishing a free market for war loan stocks, and rumors of financial troubles in some large metallurgical concerns. The truth would seem to be that against the general uncertainty, political and economic, of the outlook for the immediate future can be set only certain undeniable but very moderate indications of recovery in industry and commerce. Lack of confidence has not disappeared but has merely diminished. The market remains almost entirely abandoned to the professionals and will surely continue thus until the international horizon clears somewhat.

Some Encouraging Signs

Looking over the whole field one can set on the credit side of the account the reduction of the Bank of France advances to the state by 2,000,000,000 francs, with a gradual reduction of the note circulation; the settlement of the railroad problem; the enactment of the budget simultaneously with the beginning of the year effected, together with a near approach to equilibrium on paper between receipts and expenditures; the attainment of a practical balance of foreign trade; the quotation of the dollar at about 12 francs and the pound at 52 instead of 16.50 and 61.50 at the beginning of 1921; marked progress in restoration of the devastated regions; and a certain revival in the textile, metallurgical and most other industries as compared with six months ago, together with an almost complete absence of unemployment. Encouraging, though technically rather than generally, has been the government's year-end announcement of a means of refloating the Banque Industrielle de Chine with the aid of the Boxer Indemnity.

But on the debit side of the account must be set the continuance of high money rates and the prospect of heavy government borrowing; the more-than-ever confused outlook as to German reparations, together with unceasing Anglo-French discord; the hapless plight of central Europe, especially Austria, and the manifest impossibility of even beginning to set Russia on her feet for months; the refusal of prices to come down in France and the probability of grave struggles over wages between masters and men, especially in the mining industry; the incompleteness of the process of liquidation, of which the prolongation of the Reglement Transactionelle or semi-moratorium privileges is a perpetual reminder; the failure of revenues for the year to fulfill expectations by at least 1,000,000,000; and above all the prevailing disorder in all the means of international exchange.

Trend of Some Stocks

A glance at some of the quotations on the Bourse suffices to prove that the debit side overweighs the credit. Thus the 3 per cent rentes stand at 55 against 58, 12 months ago, while the officially controlled war stocks, funds for the pegging of which have run out, though the market is not yet freed, show declines of 4 and 5 points. Municipal and other bonds guaranteed by the state have held their ground, and the banking group has somewhat improved in anticipation of a business revival; similarly French rails are up as a result of the settlement of their future control. But shipping is down—Messageries by 79, Transatlantique by 258, and Suez by 90, while the great metallurgical group displays a long list of declines, as do the mines, French and foreign, especially collieries in the north, owing to the surplus of stocks. It is so, too, with the electrical group, oils, rubbers and most of the foreign government bonds, Greek 5s, Rumanian 4s, Bulgarian 5s, Turk unified, and Egyptian unified being notably lower, though Mexican, Haitian and Brazil and Argentine 4s have improved, with Russians about where they started.

The best that can be said of the past year is that it has ended. The only thing one can say of the new year with certainty is that, failing a total collapse of the European structure, it must record an improvement on its predecessor.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy—The trade balance continues to improve. The falling prices of wheat, coal, cotton, wool, and other raw or partly manufactured materials, which form a large part of Italy's import trade, have largely contributed to the improvement. Whilst in the first eight months of 1920 the excess of imports over exports amounted to 10,000,000,000 lire, the corresponding figure for the first eight months of the current year is calculated at 5,000,000,000.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday. March 17.05, May 16.68, July 16.25, October 15.63, December 15.60. Spot cotton quiet, middling 17.35.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES' CONCORD

Distinguished Officials From the United States, Guests of the Knights of Round Table in London, Speak Hopeful Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The American Ambassador, Col. George Harvey, was the guest of the Knights of the Round Table at a dinner recently held in his honor at the Savoy Hotel. Commander Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson, the Knight President, occupied the chair.

In giving the toast of the President of the United States, Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson said he took the opportunity of reiterating their warm thanks to the great American peoples for the great services they rendered to England and its allies and to all Europe in the late war. That ancient club was the first to offer its homage to the American heroes who returned safely to England on their way home after the armistice, and was honored by several of their officers becoming honorary members or vice-presidents of the club.

They would ever retain in grateful memory the manner in which the United States threw the whole of its enormous resources—men, money, ships, all it had—into the scales on the side of the Allies, and they all remembered how, when its valiant soldiers began to enter France, bringing new life, energy and courage into the fray, the war was prosecuted with renewed vigor and success until the enemy was forced to ask for an armistice. Not only that, but from the very outset of hostilities the heart of the great American peoples was with Britain and the deepest thanks were due to them for the help they rendered in supplying the Allies with armaments, stores and equipment of all kinds, without which some of their armies would have been in a difficult position.

Wish for Permanent Peace

The club took the opportunity of assuring His Excellency how highly it appreciated the initiative of President Harding in conceiving and bringing into being the historic Conference at Washington, and which had had such happy results in regard to the limitation of armaments and the birth of the Pacific pact, in which His Excellency's great country, and those of France, Japan, and England became allied for the purpose of preserving peace in the Pacific. They trusted and believed that the Anglo-American agreement, so much sought after by Great Britain, might become stronger and that it would preserve, with the other allies, the permanent peace of the world.

Sir Ernest Wild, in submitting the toast "The American Ambassador," said when all the differences between Britain and America had been analyzed, these nations might be said "to be of one blood." The final factor in the war was the intervention of the United States in coming to the assistance of humanity. It was only the President of the United States who could have "invited the great Pacific conclave to meet and accomplish miracles which statesmen could not have otherwise accomplished in a decade or more."

A solution of the Irish problem was hoped for, as one which affected not only the British people, but America, so that the year 1922 might see the end of the outstanding difficulties which existed between the various parts of the Anglo-Saxon race. If America would only consent not to be dictatorial she might dictate the future of the world. She was hailed as the fairy godmother of Europe, who with her wand could create order out of chaos, and convert paper into gold.

American Gratitude

The American Ambassador in his reply said when Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson spoke of what America did for England in the war he accepted it with suitable gratitude, but Americans had double the reason to be grateful to England for what she did for them in the war before the Americans started. The real purpose of the President in summoning the Washington Conference was to prove that an honest conference about a round table could be more effective than violence in the trenches.

There seemed to be a reasonable possibility that the Conference would prove what had long been suspected, that when true Britons and true Americans got together and faced any problem, instinctively they saw the problem from the same angle, eye to eye. He urged them, both Americans and English, to join together to make the coming year the greatest and most glorious contrast to the year just ended.

Relations Very Close

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, replying to the toast of the guests, said the relations between the two great branches of the English-speaking family were cordial and friendly, and marked by mutual esteem and respect. There had been times when the shimmering mists of misunderstanding had fallen on those relations, and although very light mists, they were sometimes hardest to overcome. These two peoples were looking to the outcome of the Washington Conference with high hopes and with confidence undiminished by delay or reports of difficulties.

Mr. Colby still believed in the League of Nations, but he was unquestionably with any efforts whose purpose was expended in the direction of the objects of the League. The important and sacred duty of their century — unbroken relations — could only be intrusted to a man whom America could trust to understand and interpret the purpose of England, and such a man was Mr. Harvey.

CANADA TO ADOPT NEW TRADE POLICY

Minister of Commerce Indicates Way in Which Merchants Can Obtain Better Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — The Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the new Liberal Government of Canada, made his first public appearance as a Cabinet Minister at a meeting held by the Export Club of Montreal, conjointly with the city and district members of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

"The Department of Trade and Commerce," said Mr. Robb, in his address, "was created and designed to help, not to hinder, trade either within or without Canada. The measure of the usefulness of that department of government service will be in proportion to the help given and the encouragement offered by fellow Canadians interested and employed in the production, the manufacture, the transportation and the distribution of Canadian products."

On the question of the policy of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Robb answered a self-imposed question with a second question, which was: "What policy do you want us to pursue? Do you want government agents to attempt to handle your business at home and abroad, or do you want the government to stand out of the way and give Canadian business men a chance to do business in a business way, taking profits if profits are obtainable, but maintaining their established connections and their customers through the uniform good quality of Canadian products? If that is to be the policy, then I venture to believe that Canada's export trade will grow from year to year and that eventually Canada will win out, even against hostile tariffs.

Exports Increase

"We may as well face the issue, and at once admit that the great war for freedom and the rights of small nations has not only burdened the taxpayers of the world with enormous debt, and governments and peoples with extravagant habits, but has also fostered a spirit of tariff warfare throughout the world, which must, I imagine, like all other wars, run its course."

With regard to recent United States tariff legislation, the Minister said: "Recently some of our good customers have revised their customs tariff, apparently with a view to reducing trade with their own best customers. They may temporarily disturb Canadian trade, but they cannot discourage nor destroy Canadian enterprise."

Speaking on the question of Canadian exports and imports, Mr. Robb said: "It is a rule of trade that whatever and whenever your sales increase your purchases also grow, and when a country puts up extreme tariff barriers, hindering necessary purchases, that country places a stumbling-block against its own trade, fostering discontent among its own people." He quoted statistics showing that whereas the imports into Canada from the United States were in 1921 double the amount that they were in 1914, the exports from the Dominion to the United States had tripled. Similarly, the exports to the United Kingdom had increased in greater proportion than the imports.

To Seek New Markets

"We in Canada have little right," proceeded Mr. Robb, "to complain if another country places a prohibitive tariff against our products, but we have the right to seek out the most profitable markets for our goods, to give preference to those who give preference to us, and, like any well managed business, to secure as many good customers as we can. The world is large and Canada is so situated geographically as to be able to trade with either East or West."

The Minister pointed out that to compete with other nations in the markets of the world, Canadian products must be carried at low rates of freight. "Canada has the railway lines," he said; "Canada has ships. Surely Canada should carry from Canadian ports Canadian exports at as favorable rates as those offered at any other ports on this continent."

In concluding, Mr. Robb said: "What is the use of our immence resources in agricultural lands, forests, minerals, coal, iron, copper and precious metals, in fisheries and in great water powers throughout two-thirds or more of our provinces, unless these are developed, giving employment to the citizen and revenue to the nation? Only thus can we hope to encourage greater immigration, double our population, and so reduce our per capita debt one-half. Increased immigration is one of the greatest problems Canada faces today. To keep our people contented and encourage development that will bring to our provinces the people best suited for conditions, a selected and intelligent class of immigration, we must have a policy that will enable the immigrant who becomes a Canadian citizen to obtain work, to live cheaply and well, to produce economically so he can meet world competition, and to export the surplus of his labor. A prosperous and contented citizenship will build up a greater Canada."

ENGINEERS TO FEDERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Local branches of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, have voted to form a federation which other technical bodies will be invited to join.

ART

Polish French Sculptor Visits America

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A decidedly modern, yet classic sculptor, the great French-Polish artist, M. Georges-Clement de Swiecinski, is now en route to America, where he plans to visit Boston, New York, Washington and Baltimore, besides other cities. M. de Swiecinski, whose extraordinary creations have aroused in Paris a clamor of art discussion, is not sensational in style, yet he is original, individual, sculpturesque, and does not seek to please the public by resorting to popular methods. Thus in his statue of "Moses," standing with the tablets of stone, he presents the great lawgiver with truthful racial character, and short and sturdy, in contrast to Michelangelo's idealized "Moses," the grand seated figure so familiar to us. De Swiecinski's "Moses," so the French critics say, is more likely to be nearer the actual type.

Under de Swiecinski's touch marble becomes a new medium, plastic and cold, yet living and instinct with strength. Contrast his figures of the "Wise Virgin" and the "Foolish Virgin," the former with veiled head so Greek in its severity of line, the latter more barbarian in its abandon, more like Titian's "Magdalen."

"Paganism and mysticism, these double sources are the inspiration of M. de Swiecinski," says Arsène Alexandre, the French critic, in the "Figaro." "Heracles, Apollo, the Titans, the Centaurs, Aphrodite, they all live again in his works under aspects at the same time novel and yet delicate. Besides," he adds, "M. de Swiecinski has discovered a method, with some of his works, of coloring them, vividly, glaringly, which adds a very unusual flavor." This device, though by no means new since it was practiced with Greek sculpture, has not generally found favor in modern productions.

In the "Centaur and Achilles," the slim young Greek stands by the Centaur Chiron, actually poised above a bended hoof, while his kindly instructor guides the youth's hand in aiming the bow to let fly an arrow. De Swiecinski's bas-relief, "Sleep of the Virgin," recalls in its archaistic style some Italian primitive composition, and portrays three scenes in one; below, the entombment, above at the left an angel host bearing away the virgin, and at the right her reception in heaven. In his "St. John," the artist has presented a consecrated white-frocked youth with uplifted face, holding pressed to his bosom a chalice, while in "Jeremiah" the stern patriarch stands with close-folded robe, eyes upturned. In striking contrast of abandon is "La Danse," a graceful French fantasy of two dancing figures. In portraiture he has evolved a new style, at times almost barbaric, as in the bust of Irtiz de Zarate, and again highly æsthetic, as in that of Alexandre Arnoux.

M. de Swiecinski, who was born in Poland, came years ago as an art student to Paris, where he has identified himself so closely with the art interests of his adopted country that he is now claimed as a French sculptor. While in America he will exhibit his work, some of which he is bringing over with him.

English Artist to Paint the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Mr. E. Hodgson Smart, a leading British portrait painter and the only foreign artist to whom Marshal Foch ever went to pose, will soon exhibit in Washington his splendid picture of the great French leader, with other recent work, including ex-Secretary Baker, of whom he has made two portraits, one of which is to hang in the War Department.

Of his present commission to paint President Harding Mr. Smart says, "It is a great compliment to America to employ a foreign artist, for when a nation is great it always looks to the world instead of to itself. You see in England Queen Victoria was always painted by foreign artists. Art is not a thing that is national, it is universal. If more people would study art and music, there would be less chance for having wars. Look at the amount of pleasure people would get in hearing music from other nations as well as in seeing works of art. It is a sort of unity. I am more in favor of being a cosmopolitan than in being an Englishman, though of course I believe in being true to one's own country, but I don't see why it should prevent one from being true to humanity. The more one travels the more respect one has for other countries, even small countries. They all have their great qualities. I hardly think there is any country that does not possess something better than the other countries.

"I like America," Mr. Smart continued. "The more I am in it, the more I like it. When I came to America three or four years ago, as I am not very fond of noise, I avoided New York. I was drawn to Cleveland, and it was hard for me to get away because so many people wanted my portraits. You feel more at home with Americans in a shorter time than with any other people in the world."

Mr. Smart painted Bishop Leonard of Ohio, a very handsome subject, in a three-quarter length standing portrait, in the clerical robes. He is going south to paint the President of Wentworth College, South Carolina.

"I have hardly seen Washington as yet," the artist replied to a question, "but what I have seen I am immensely impressed with. Yes, I saw the Corcoran exhibition. I love pictures so that I can hardly get away from them. I had a very, very good opinion of it. I know there are some very fine pictures in it which I hope to get back soon to see."

Mr. Smart will take a studio here, and later hold an exhibition. He is bringing with him a remarkable portrait of his mother. This picture always travels with him. When exhibited in the Academy in London it created a deep impression, and was also shown in the salon in Paris. He has also a "Madonna of the Blue Veil," which he has never exhibited yet, although the chaplain to King George has asked for this picture for a public building in London. It was begun in Montreal, and has been continued in Cleveland, Boston, London, and in Florence, Italy. It has been greatly admired, and arrangements are now being made to reproduce it in color. In composing the picture the artist first modeled the head of the Madonna in plasticine out of his own invention, before painting. Mr. Smart's first picture, made at 20, was exhibited in every city in England, attracting wide notice. It was called "Prayer in a Belgian Church," and presented a theme the painter had often seen while a student in Antwerp, the market people in the early morning with their garden produce, stopping to pray in the cathedral before starting the day's work.

In his portraits Mr. Smart is nearly always successful in getting a likeness. "I can always see in every face something that does not exist in any other face," he says. "I always aim to get the best out of everybody. If painting a picture of 'Morning in America,' one artist might show a stormy day, while another paints beautiful sunshine, and I am the artist that believes in painting the beautiful sunshine."

KANSAS FARMERS SOW WHEAT IN JANUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Farmers in this State are still sowing winter wheat in the hope that the long delayed winter moisture will give them a chance at a crop. The wheat is being sown in a group of counties surrounding Rush County and also in Ford County, a little to the southwest.

The past fall has been the driest the State has ever known. The early sown wheat got a good start from the early fall rains. But there are thousands of acres of wheat which has not sprouted because of the extremely dry weather during the fall. In Rush and the adjoining counties there were high winds last fall which blew out a considerable acreage and most of this acreage is being resown in January. There was also a considerable acreage of ground prepared for wheat sowing but the farmers waited on a rain before sowing and they are still waiting. Winter wheat is usually sown in September, October and November. It has been sown early in December and made a good crop the following year.

As far as known there never has been any winter wheat sown in this State in January previous to this year and the fields will be watched with considerable interest to see how they produce under the unusual conditions. The soil is in unusually good condition throughout the State even though snow is greatly needed. The ground has been frozen and thawed out many times and this tends to increase the mellowness, breaks up the hardpan and gives the soil an unusual texture.

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William the Conqueror

Battle of Hastings, 1066

Duke William of Normandy was a great soldier, judged by the standards of those days. He was big, strong, audacious and at the same time cool, patient and far-sighted. He had to be to hold on to his heritage of Normandy, the largest and richest portion of France. His successive victories against his own barons, neighboring dukes and princes and even his own king had made him very confident in his own prowess and the prowess of his Norman knights. Thus when he heard that the crown of England had descended from Edward the Confessor to Harold Godwinson, a son of the original Vikings, instead of the West Saxons, he saw his opportunity to claim it for himself and make good his claim by force if not by justice. All through the spring and summer of 1066 he made his preparations for invasion, collecting an army and a fleet of nearly 700 boats and ships on the coast. Although he was ready by August 1 he was forced to wait another six weeks on account of contrary winds. Impatient as this delay made him it turned out to be one of the greatest assets in his favor, allowing time for a Norwegian army of invasion to try conclusions with Harold first. Although the English king was victorious, the long march and battle disorganized his army and increased William's chances of success considerably. The same week the Normans landed at Pevensey.

First of all William built a rough castle at Hastings as a kind of refuge in case of disaster. Then he sallied out into the surrounding country, seizing provisions for his troops and at the same time provoking his enemy to attack him in his own field. Here word was brought him by Robert, son of Wymarc, a Breton knight, that Harold had completely crushed the Norwegian host led by the bravest man in the world and would surely do the same to the Normans, who would be no match for the hardy English. But William was not the kind of man to frighten by dark tales and he declared that he would not retire if he only had 10,000 men instead of his 60,000. Now the truth was that his army numbered less than 7000, but boasting was a common weapon in those days with which to frighten the enemy.

Harold does not appear to have been the brilliant warrior that his rival was, but he certainly did not lack in courage. As soon as he heard of the landing he collected his faithful huscarles, or professional soldiers, and hurried southward, picking up all the fyrds or rustics that he could in the shires he passed through. Arriving on the Sussex downs he took up a position on a side hill, massing his men in extremely close order along an 800-yard front. The nature of the ground precluded the foe from attacking his flanks. He himself took his stand on the very crest, surrounded by his huscarles, where he could see and direct to the best effect. In this way he hoped to be able to withstand the better-armed and disciplined foreigners and prevent their cavalry from breaking up his lines.

His battle plans were excellent. But there was one weakness in his army. He possessed neither archers nor cavalry, and of course William took advantage of this, sending his bowmen and slingers first to harry the English and perhaps break their ranks. But Harold had ordered every man to hold his ground, no matter what happened, and with marvelous bravery they obeyed. At last William grew impatient and hurled his heavily armored horsemen at the solid ranks, only to have them beaten back and sent flying in disorder from the field. For a few moments it looked as though the English were going to win out after all. Then the Duke rallied his cavalry and led them back to the assault, cutting off many of Harold's men who had disobeyed him and joined in the pursuit. The main army, however, closed up their ranks and appeared as indomitable as ever.

All afternoon the battle went on, Norman cavalry against English infantry, and in spite of everything William could do he could not break down the resistance. Toward evening, however, some one thought of a bright trick to play on the English. A body of Normans suddenly turned tail and rode away as though they were bent only on escaping, and many of their foe, completely fooled by the movement, hurled themselves down the hill after them. It was no use for their king to shout and storm and send couriers to bring them back. In the confusion it was every man for himself and discipline blown to the winds. And then, those still holding their own on the hillside saw the Normans wheel and surround their pursuers and —that part of the fight was soon over.

Even then, however, Harold would not give in. His huscarles closed in a little body about him and his standard and fought till both had gone under. The tiny remnant then scattered and fled across the downs, aided in their flight by the deep ravines and the deepening dusk. Thus after seven or eight hours' continual fighting one of the most significant battles in British history was over and a new monarch ruled over the southern part of England.

But William's task was scarcely more than begun. For three years he was kept busy bringing the northern and middle shires to accept him as their lawful king and convincing Welsh, Saxons, Norsemen that he had come to stay and that they had better make the best of it. It took a heavy hand to cement the broken parts into a harmonious whole, a far heavier hand than Harold had possessed, or indeed the Confessor, or even Alfred. For what he got through England was compared to most of their glorious efforts poured political and religious freedom, justice, equal right and other blessings hitherto unknown throughout northern Europe.

"All around the May Pole, with its streamers gay"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Crocuses and Saffron

Well, you all know what a crocus is, and I dare say most of you know what saffron is, but I wonder if you all know that saffron is made from the crocus. First, let us be sure that we know what saffron is, that bright yellow stringy stuff that is used to flavor cakes and puddings and cookies.

Now, if you will look at a crocus—they will soon be flowering out of doors—you will see, inside the blossom, several little slender stamens as they are called. It is from these stamens that the saffron is made, about four thousand of them being needed to make one ounce of saffron.

But then there is a special saffron crocus, and, strangely enough, it flowers in the autumn. Persia is the place where it grows perhaps most luxuriantly, but it is also grown in many other countries. The flowers are not as you might expect a bright yellow, like the crocuses we are so familiar with, but a deep purple. Until quite recently, they were much in demand as a dye, but nowadays aniline—I wonder if you know what that word means—colors are taking their place.

The Deep Sea

"All aboard? I see you have found your favorite spot, Rob. Ah, there you are up in the bow, Jack. Now then, we're off!"

"Chug! Chug! Chug!" went the gay little "puff boat," leaving a frothy path of rollicking foam to mark the way we had come, and pointing her saucy little nose straight toward Whale Rock as though she intended to run it down.

"My, but it's good to be here again! There's the old buoy that marks the ledges!" said Rob.

"How are buoys fastened down so that they won't float away?" asked Jack.

"They are moored by cables to the channel, or to the bed of the ocean," I replied. "You have noticed, I suppose, that buoys are sometimes red and sometimes black, or striped, and they are shaped differently, too."

"Why is that, Mr. Wood?" asked Rob.

"Starboard buoys are red. They are on the right side of a vessel ascending the channel, or on the coast going with the flood tide current. Black buoys are port buoys. They are on the left side. A striped, spherical-shaped buoy indicates the end of a shoal, and so on. It is a sort of sign language for mariners, you see. A hollow conical buoy is called a 'can buoy.' A double can buoy is a 'nun buoy.' A floating wooden spar is often used as a buoy. That is called a 'spar buoy.' You see, there are a good many interesting things to know, and names to remember if you live by the sea and go out in boats."

"How deep is the sea here?" asked Jack.

"About 60 fathoms. Do you know how many feet there are in a fathom?"

"Six feet," answered Rob. "That makes it 360 feet deep right under this boat! My! That's pretty deep, isn't it?"

"Pretty deep, but it is not the 'deep sea.'"

"How did they measure the depth of the sea?" asked Jack.

"First a weighted line was let down, the amount run out measured by tags attached at certain distances. All navigators from antiquity on used this system of measuring. It was all right for comparatively shallow water, but for the immense ocean depths it took too long for the line to run out; currents carried it to one side, rendering it inaccurate, and the line was not nearly long enough, besides. Copper wire was tried. It was too weak. Then iron wire. It broke at 2000 fathoms. Then steel wire. It was not properly spliced. At last, in 1854, the apparatus that is now used was invented: a hempen line, so manipulated that only the weight of the line remains to draw up, with a sample of the sea bottom. A machine using steel piano wire was afterward evolved from this, and perfected later still. Think of the time and thought spent to find all these things out!"

"But what fun it must have been to experiment with them!" cried Rob.

"There are plenty more things left to be discovered yet," said I. "Think of all the wonderful things there are underneath this rippling water!"

"Chug! chug! chug!" went the little puff boat, skipping and dancing over the blue surface of the water. Whale Rock was left far behind. We were headed for home.

When Little Mr. Sparrow Comes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When little Mr. Sparrow comes to get the crumbs of bread
Which, for his breakfast on our porch, in readiness I've spread,
He sits upon the railing first and cocks his saucy head,
And looks at me with eyes so bright as if he wished to say,
"I like my meals in privacy. Please won't you go away?"
And waits a bit until he sees if I will go or stay.
And then I drop the curtain down, and without more ado
Mr. Sparrow hops down on the porch, and eats his breakfast, too.
And doesn't spy the tiny hole my eye is peeking through.

Hepaticas

Have you ever gone hepatica hunting? It is great fun to look for these tiny flowers when the snow is just commencing to melt clear from the ground. The blossoms are so small and delicate they last only a little while, but they are very pretty while they do last.

Usually hepaticas are found white and pale blue, but once in a great while, in some out-of-the-way nook in the woods, where the plants are shaded, lavender and pink blossoms as well as blue and white ones are found. On the carpet of pine needles these little spring flowers show their soft colorings to very good advantage.

When the blossoms have gone, the leaves commence to play their part in the scheme of decoration. Each leaf is very soft and smooth, resembling in color and texture the coat of some tiny animal, a mouse or a mole.

May Day

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

All around the May Pole,
With its streamers gay,
I am skipping in and out,
On the first of May.

Bob and Bess and Billy,
They are skipping too,
We think this the nicest thing,
That we ever do!

About Saddles

The saddles which we use for riding today would make a very poor show could they be compared with those of olden times. The word "saddle" means "seat," and some of the ancient ones were really seats, being large and roomy. It was necessary that they should be as comfortable as possible because in the days when there were very few roads, when, for instance, in France or England there would be not more than eight or nine good roads in the whole country, the only way of getting from one place to another was on horseback. So if a man had to go to some place 90 or 100 miles distant and had to ride all the way, of course, it was rather important that he should have as comfortable a seat as possible.

The saddles which the Arabs and the Mexicans use now are very much like what people used in medieval times. Sometimes they were covered with rich silks and velvets or embossed leather, and embroidered or decorated with precious stones. A high nobleman's rank could be told from the richness of his saddle and horse trappings. They must have been rather heavy sometimes, and horses must have been very strong in those days to have been able to carry them as well as the weight of a man. In Roman times one of the emperors once made a law forbidding anyone to use a saddle weighing more than 60 pounds, and anyone disobeying this order was liable to have his saddle cut to pieces. Of course people used to ride on horseback long before saddles were invented, but in those days they rode bareback. Later it became customary to put a cloth on the horse's back, some of them padded, which would be secured by one or more girths, but when these horse cloths first came into fashion there was rather a prejudice against them. It was not considered manly, or "sporting" as we should say today, to ride anything but bareback. But even when saddles were at last introduced they had no stirrups. These only came into general use some two or three hundred years later. The difficulty of mounting was overcome in several ways. One was by training the horse to kneel down: another was by the use of horse blocks, and another by vaulting, using a spear as a vaulting pole.

Traveling cannot have been very comfortable for women in the days before roads were good enough for coaches to be used, and it is not surprising that many women passed their whole lives without going far away from their homes. Very few of them rode astride. The general custom was to ride a pillion—on a cushion behind a man, holding on to his belt to keep themselves in place. A curious sort of sidesaddle was used in Europe and introduced into England by Anne of Bohemia who married Richard II in 1382. It was a sort of bench with a hanging step upon which both feet were placed. It required a knight or squire at the bridle and was generally used in processions. Saddles, as we know them, came into general use about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Hidden American Cities

In each of the following sentences is the name of a large American city. The letters spelling the name are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. Those who have studied the life of Michael Angelo well know what an amazing genius he was.
2. The course of all rivers is toward the ocean.
3. In the spring, fields, hills, and streams invite us to get acquainted with the great outdoors.
4. Not royalty—but the common people deserve the credit of the world's progress.
5. When far from port, land, so long looked for, greeted their waiting eyes.
6. After his long absence, on his return he found all as he had left it.
7. I shall go on Monday to New Brunswick.
8. Mr. Smith is well read in general matters of current interest.
9. To become familiar with art for duty's sake is well, but for love's sake better.
10. Many people consider a den very necessary to the model home.

Answers will be given next Thursday.

Key to last week's puzzle "Hidden Names of Girls."

1. Alice.
2. Edna.
3. Edith.
4. Ellen.
5. Emma.
6. Helen.
7. Winifred.
8. Grace.
9. Lena.
10. Amy.

The Carjole

In Norway they still use a peculiar kind of carriage, called the carjole. It is drawn by one horse, usually a very slow one. The carriage is shaped much like a spoon on wheels! You take your seat in the bowl of the "spoon," where there is just room enough to hold you. Your legs stretch straight out along the "handle," somewhat as they might in a canoe. The end of the handle turns up, and against this you brace your feet. If you do not care to drive yourself, there is always a small child who will do it for you, seated perched somewhere outside. The harness of the carjole is usually composed mostly of rope, but you arrive at your destination, quite satisfied with the equipage, the driver, yourself and the appearance you make seated in it!

Kitty Has An Outing Every Week

Aunt Jane had a dear little kitty named Fluff, and it happened that Aunt Jane lived in the city and had no yard. She lived in a big brick building and her little kitty never had a chance to play outdoors except on the front sidewalk.

Now Aunt Jane knew that all kittens like to run outdoors, climb trees and scamper through tall grass and frisk here and there. So what do you think she did?

Well, she surprised her husband, Uncle John, one morning by announcing that she wanted to take Fluff out in the country that afternoon.

"Take her out in the country?" gasped Uncle John. "How can we do that?"

"We go out every Saturday afternoon and enjoy the lovely fields and woods and I think it would be nice for us to let kitty have a good time too."

"So do I," answered Uncle John, "but I don't see how we can carry her on the street car."

"Haven't we a basket that we can carry her in?" asked Aunt Jane.

"That's right," said Uncle John, and before he had finished speaking he hurried off to find a basket he knew was stored in a closet.

Fluff came running quickly when she was called and I guess she must have known that Aunt Jane and Uncle John were planning something nice for her, for she hopped right into the basket as much as to say, "Yes I want to go, thank you."

And Fluff certainly wanted to go for she behaved very nicely and let them shut down the cover of the basket with her inside. Of course there were open places between the straw so she had a chance to see the sights as Uncle John and Aunt Jane rode on the street car out into the country.

When they arrived at a lovely place among the hills, Uncle John opened the basket, Aunt Jane tied a long cord on to Fluff's collar and then kitty was free to scamper and play near them. She had the best time a kitty could have, and when it was time to go home she let Aunt Jane put her in the basket and Uncle John carried the basket on his arm, home.

Every Saturday in pleasant weather Fluff went to the country and that was her reward for being such a nice kitty.

The Little Flowers Are Growing

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The little flowers are growing
On the top of the hill,
The brook is very quiet,
And the winds are very still;
"Oh, hurry up and blow, wind,"
The little flowers say,
"Blow up and blow up,
And blow off, away,
And blow off our bright songs,
To the rolling sea,
Where the broad ships are sailing,
So gallantly!"

The Flying Dutchman

Plop! What was that striking the window with a soft thud? Plop! Plop! Herbert sat up in bed and rubbed his eyes. It was not very light, so he went across the room to the window. Then, to his surprise, he looked out upon a white world. Although the stars had shone brightly the evening before, a heavy snow had fallen during the night, making the unfamiliar landscape appear stranger still to Herbert. He and his sister Beatrice had arrived at their uncle's farm the previous day. They were going to spend the winter there.

"Hullo," called a cheery voice from below. "I thought a few snowballs might awaken you."

The speaker leaned on his shovel as he looked up at the window.

"It's the deepest snow we've had for years. In fact, we are snowed-up. I am just clearing a path to get across to feed the hens."

"I'm coming to help you, Peter," called Herbert, and he dressed very quickly.

He made his way downstairs to the old-fashioned raftered kitchen where Susan, the maid, already had a big log fire roaring on the wide hearth, and the large black kettle swinging above it was boiling merrily.

"Here's a shovel for you," said Peter, who had cleared a considerable distance across the farmyard.

When they had finished that path, and taken the corn to the fowls, they cleared other paths too. The farm men were busy making ways for the cattle and sheep, and Herbert had never seen snow cleared away so quickly.

"We must not forget the path from the road to the house," said his cousin. "The postman will be here presently."

Then it was time for breakfast.

"Father," said Peter to the burly farmer, "may we have a fire in the workshop today?"

"Certainly, my boy, and every day while this snow lasts if you wish."

Later on in the morning the two boys went to the workshop and lit a fire.

"Ever done any woodwork?" asked Peter.

"A little; we had it once a week at school."

"Good. Then you can help me make a toboggan. Father made this big one when he was a lad; but I want one without seats, and just large enough for you and me. We ought to get some fine tobogganing before the thaw comes."

There was plenty of wood, and Peter soon found a piece for the top of the toboggan. Then they cut and shaped the runners, and fixed them underneath.

"It's strong enough, but not very ornamental," said Peter, surveying the toboggan. Now we will give it a coat of paint."

He found a tin of dark brown paint that seemed the very thing, and put it on one side.

When they went back to the workshop after dinner, Peter said, "Now we must decide on a name for it. You choose something."

After thinking awhile, Herbert replied, "How would 'The Flying Dutchman' do?"

"Splendid," Peter answered, and he painted it in black letters along one edge of the toboggan. Then he bored a hole for the tow-rope, found a piece the required length, and secured it with a huge knot. "Now, if it keeps freezing like this we shall have some grand tobogganing tomorrow."

Peter had various duties to perform until dusk, and Herbert helped him all he could, and then went indoors to tell Beatrice about the toboggan.

"Now, my dears," said Farmer Harvey the next evening after supper, "run and put on your warmest coats and strongest boots, and don't forget something woolly to tie your caps on. Yes, you too, Maidie," he went on, as his niece seemed to hesitate. "Let's see if Mother and I can be ready first."

"Where are we going?" asked Herbert and Beatrice, following their cousin upstairs two steps at a time.

"Tobogganing, I expect. It's a lovely moonlight night."

The eager children clad themselves, as the farmer had advised, and Beatrice waited for her aunt while the boys went to the workshop to bring out the old family toboggan and "The Flying Dutchman." How pleased they were that it was finished. Beatrice and Herbert would never forget that walk in the brilliant moonlight through snow-covered lanes to the top of Oakley Hill. Long before they got there they could hear the shouts and laughter of the village people who were already sledging.

Beatrice and her aunt had taken a turn at pulling "The Flying Dutchman," so that the two boys helped Mr. Harvey now and then with the big toboggan.

"Will you sit up behind me, or in front?" asked Peter.

Herbert thought he had better be behind.

"Now, are you ready?" asked the farmer.

Then he gave them a push, and away down the long sloping hill sped "The Flying Dutchman." Toward the bottom of the hill was a ridge, and this gave them fresh impetus.

"Wasn't it grand?" exclaimed Herbert.

"Yes, here come the others."

They waited at the bottom till the other toboggan arrived. Beatrice could not find words to express how she had enjoyed her first toboggan ride.

It was a long, steady pull to get the toboggans up to the top, but they worked gladly, and then enjoyed another swift passage to the bottom again. And as they went home, an hour later, Herbert and Beatrice declared that if living in the country was always so nice, they did not wish to return to London. The snow lasted for a fortnight, and "The Flying Dutchman" gave the children hours of enjoyment.

THE HOME FORUM

The Black Cottage

We chanced in passing by that afternoon
To catch it in a sort of special picture
Among tar-banded ancient cherry trees,
Set well back from the road in rank lodged grass,
The little cottage we were speaking of,
A front with just a door between two windows,
Fresh painted by the shower a velvet black.
We paused, the minister and I, to look.
He made as if to hold it at arm's length
Or put the leaves aside that framed it in.
"Pretty," he said. "Come in. No one will care." . . .
—Robert Frost.

From Rio to the Line

"The whole of our run from Rio to the Line," writes Herman Melville, "was one delightful yachting, so far as fine weather and the ship's sailing were concerned. It was especially pleasant when our quarter-watch lounged in the main-top, diverting ourselves in many agreeable ways. Removed from the immediate presence of the officers, we there harmlessly enjoyed ourselves, more than in any other part of the ship. By day, many of us were very industrious, making hats or mending our clothes. But by night we became more romantically inclined.

"Often Jack Chase, an enthusiastic admirer of sea-scenery, would direct our attention to the moonlight on the waves, by fine snatches from his catalogue of poets. I shall never forget the lyric air with which, one morning, at dawn of day, when all the East was flushed with red and gold, he stood leaning against the top-mast shrouds, and stretching his bold hand over the sea, exclaimed, 'Here comes Aurora: top-mates, see!' And, in a liquid, long-lingering tone, he recited the lines,

"'With gentle hand, as seeming oft to pause,
The purple curtains of the morn she draws.'

"'Commodore Camoens, White-Jacket. —But bear a hand there; we must rig out that stun'-sail boom—the wind is shifting.'

"From our lofty perch, of a moonlight night, the frigate itself was a glorious sight. She was going large before the wind, her stun'-sails set on both sides, so that the canvas on the main-mast and fore-mast presented the appearance of majestic, tapering pyramids, more than a hundred feet broad at the base, and terminating in the clouds with the light copestone of the royals. That immense area of snow-white canvas gliding along the sea was indeed a magnificent spectacle. The three shrouded masts looked like the apparitions of three gigantic Turkish Emirs striding over the ocean."—From "White-Jacket, or The World in a Man-of-War."

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The Uses of Adversity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is related in the myths of Greece that when Hercules was on his way to the Garden of the Hesperides to seek the golden apples, he was told that on the way he would meet the Old Man of the Sea, who would give him further direction. And his informer kindly forewarned him that, although this rare creature had the habit when cornered of changing his form to hideous shapes in the hope of terrifying his questioner, still he really remained the same old man, and that all would be well with Hercules if, in spite of the many shapes assumed, he would hold on to him and keep questioning. And the strong man of the Greeks did as he was admonished, in full faith in the word of his informer, against all the evidence presented, with the result that his was the victory,—he obtained his instruction and guidance for the next step on the journey.

In Bible history, Jacob wrestled with what presented itself to him as consciousness, but when in place of the enemy that had seemed to be, he saw the possibility of angelic blessing, he caught the glimpse of the sweet uses of adversity and continued his strong hold. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has elucidated this portion of the Scripture thus: "Then said the spiritual evangel: 'Let me go, for the day breaketh;' that is, the light of Truth and Love dawns upon thee. But the patriarch, perceiving his error and his need of help, did not loosen his hold upon this glorious light until his nature was transformed." (Science and Health, p. 308.)

The tenacity which commands the adverse circumstance to bless is not a quality of human will. For human will, so called, is a coward which consumes itself or flees the moment anything goes contrary to its assumed domination. But the tenacity which stands its ground and grapples with evil is first with faith, and then with understanding of the truth that evil is not power, because God, good, is all power. This is that steadfastness that has been the shield of every spiritual reformer that the world has seen. It was what Luther, revolting from the corruption of evil as he saw it, had in his thought when he nailed up his theses and hammered them into the hearts of his fellow men and of succeeding generations seeking righteousness with the iron words, "Here I stand. I can do no otherwise; so help me God!" He was declaring his readiness to meet, on the basis of what he knew of God, the changing shapes and signs of evil cloaked as ecclesiastical power, and with him and following him, other pilgrims through the night of creed and dogma have stood upon his watchword of faith not yet lighted by the torch of understanding. Many times since Luther's day the evil besetting spirituality has changed its form: now it comes as intolerance and persecution, now as the rule of reason debauched, as asceticism, as witchcraft, as hypnotism, sorceries, suggestion, the vagaries of philosophy, the worship of natural science, the palliative paths of material service to society, the subtleties of atheistic psychology or of secret mental domination. But in whatever form, wherever and however expressed, the purpose of evil is one, to trick mankind into believing that man ever lets go the grasp that he has of the truth behind evil's every shape and shadow.

To encourage themselves in the stand for righteousness, English-speaking countries have long been singing the splendid hymn:

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord!
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word";

but not until Christian Science was presented to the world through the courage of a woman, Mary Baker Eddy, did the Christian world learn how to have a reason for the hope that God's word is a firm foundation and that steadfastness therein is rewarded. Mrs. Eddy's parallel to Luther's watchword is the opening sentence of the preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and is as follows: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Here sounds the keynote of courage to the wrestler with evil in any and all of its forms. The "So help me God," the yearning hope and the prayer of blind faith, is changed to consciousness of fulfillment, the prayer of the understanding faith that heals. It is this replacement of blind faith with spiritual understanding that signalizes the wrestling of the student of Christian Science with evil and crowns effort with demonstration of the allness of infinite Mind and its manifestation. This was what Jacob gained in his struggles at Peniel; this was what Christ Jesus proved for all mankind in the Garden of Gethsemane, and what Paul was engaged in doing and exhorting the ancient world to do, as in his letter to the Thessalonians, where he wrote, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." And this is what hundreds today, through the light that Christian Science throws on the Scriptures, are learning to do and practice in their daily living. Every progress from faith to understanding, every replacement of the yearning, "So help me God," with the spiritual restfulness of "leaning on the sustaining infinite," as quoted from Science and Health above, is the signal for the return of the one evil, whatever its form, to its native nothingness, from the experience of which is wrested the instruction and guidance of avail and advantage for continued spiritual progress.

What is true in individual experience is equally true for and applicable to the aggregated experience called national and international affairs. When the nations see behind the chimera belching forth smoke and flame the angel of that spiritual warfare that wields the sword of Truth and removes all false sense of power, council tables will be places of mutual comfort and encouragement to good works, and standing for rights will be standing for the right of man to the full expression of Life, Truth, and Love. The faith that opens meetings with the prayer of exhortation will have given place to the understanding that conducts all affairs in prayerful consecration, where steadfastness to righteousness prevails.

All the Wild Winter Day

Viewed yesterday, in sad elusive light,
These everlasting heptarchs, tree by tree,
Seemed filing off to exile, lingeringly,
Each with his giant falchion, kinless quite.
All the wild winter day and flooded night
They feigned to march far as the eye could see,
Through transient oceans plunging to the knee
Their centuried greaves, ebon and malachite.

Today, accustomed bole and branch all bare
Stand with old gems inlaid. Like colored snow
Or vista'd flame along the drowsy air,
Their gold-green lichens stir and cling and glow. . . .
—Louise Imogen Guiney.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the artist

An etching of the Thames by Hanslip Fletcher

The Greatness of a River

There are in the world many larger streams than the Thames. The greatness of a river does not, happily, depend upon the volume of the water, otherwise the Thames, the Tiber, and the Seine would be insignificant, and the Amazon would be the most noble of all rivers. The Thames, the river of London, is the sole cause and reason of the city's existence; without the Thames there would be no city. The river bears upon its broad waters the commerce which sustains the city; it carries into the Port of London the imports, and carries out of it the exports, of the city; it is associated with almost every chapter in the history of the city. . . .

The Thames was always the principal highway of the Londoner. Not the streets at all, but the river. The streets were market-places; they contained stalls, workshops, houses; but they were not the means of communication; the river offered a far easier, quicker, and even a safer way. Did a man desire to go from the East of London—say Bishopsgate—to the west—say Ludgate Hill—it was much quicker and more convenient for him to go to the Tower Stairs, and there take boat, than it was to walk through the streets. Did a man desire to transact business in one of the taverns of Southwark with a hop-grower or a farmer out of Kent, it was easier and pleasanter to cross by boat than by the bridge; in fact, we must remember that London Bridge was intended for the carriage of goods or the passage of troops rather than for the daily and habitual use of passengers; its narrow way—only twelve feet across—shows that the custom of the people was, and continued till the removal of the houses, to cross by boat. And, of course, if a man had business at Westminster it was far quicker and easier for him to take boat than to walk or to ride.

It is difficult indeed, when one thinks of the Thames of today, comparatively deserted save for a few barges above London Bridge, to realize this. We have only of late years taken to cross the river by a bridge. Now we do not know where the nearest stairs are, and if we went down we should not find a boat to take us across. There are certainly stairs upon the Embankment, but not a single boat waiting for passengers. At an earlier date there were thousands of boats on the river plying for hire; the river was full of picturesque life; pleasure-boats went up and down prettily painted and decorated; stately city barges with eight oars on either side swept along; swans floated about. The great number of swans on the river is admired by all who write of London; they were found below bridge as well as above.—"The Thames," by Walter Besant.

The Book-Lover's Mark of Citizenship

The outward and visible mark of the citizenship of the book-lover is his book-plate. There are many good bibliophiles who abide in the trenches, and never proclaim their loyalty by a book-plate. They are with us, but not of us; they lack the courage of their opinions; they collect with timidity or carelessness; they have no need for the morrow. . . . To have a book-plate gives a collector great serenity and self-confidence. We have labored in a far more conscientious spirit since we had ours than we did before. A learned poet, Lord De Tabley, wrote a fascinating volume on book-plates, some years ago, with copious illustrations. There is not, however, one specimen in his book which I would exchange for mine, the work and the gift of one of the most imaginative American artists, . . . Edwin A. Abbey. It represents a very fine gentleman of about 1610, walking in broad sunlight in a garden, reading a little book of verses. The name is coiled around him with the motto, "Gravis cantantibus umbra." I will not presume to translate this tag of an eclogue, and I only venture to mention such an uninteresting matter, that my indulgent readers may have a more vivid notion of what I call my library. Mr. Abbey's fine art is there, always before me, to keep my ideal high.

To possess few books, and these not too rich and rare for daily use, has this advantage, that the possessor can make himself master of them all, can recollect their peculiarities, and often remind himself of their contents. The man that has two or three thousand books can be familiar with them all; he that has thirty thousand can hardly have a speaking acquaintance with more than a few. The more conscientious he is, the more he becomes like Lucian's amateur, who was so much occupied in rubbing the bindings of his books with sandalwood and saffron, that he had no time left to study the contents. After all, with every due respect paid to "states" and editions and bindings and tall copies, the inside of the volume is really the essential part of it.

The excuses for collecting, however, are more than satire is ready to admit. The first edition represents the author's first thought; in it we read his words as he sent them out to the world in his first heat, with the type he chose, and with such peculiarities of form as he selected to do most justice to his creation. We often discover little individual points in a first edition, which never occur again. And if it be conceded that there is an advantage in reading a book in the form which the author originally designed for it, then all the other refinements of the collector become so many acts of respect paid to this first virgin apparition, touching and suitable homage and fit adornment. It is only when this homage becomes mere eye-service, when a book radically unworthy of such dignity is too delicately cultivated, too richly bound, that a poor dilettantism comes in between the reader and what he reads. Indeed, the best of volumes may, in my estimation, be destroyed as a possession by a binding so sumptuous that no fingers dare to open it for perusal. To the feudal splendors of Mr. Cobden Sanderson, a tenpenny book in a tenpound binding, I say fie. Perhaps the ideal library, after all, is a small one, where the books are carefully selected and thoughtfully arranged in accordance with one central code of taste, and intended to be respectfully consulted at any moment by the master of their destinies. If fortune made me possessor of one book of excessive value, I should hasten to part with it. In a little working library, to hold a first quarto of Hamlet, would be like entertaining a reigning monarch in a small farmhouse at harvesting.—Edmund Gosse, in the introduction to "Gossip in a Library."

There Is a Breath of Venice

There is a breath of Venice in the breeze,
A scent of distant seas.
Walking the city street and square,
I feel as though toward nightfall, in the fair
Transparent air,
The awning of our gondolas would take
The winds that shake
Their fluttering pinions over Lido's sand,
And we should land,
Pacing between the sphered skies hyaline
And glistening brine.—
Yes, there are breaths of Venice in the breeze:
A scent of distant seas,
. . . . . .
Here in the town the chestnut buds
Are bursting. . . .
I know not whether upon field of square
The April air
Is gentler, softer, more imbued
With music that gives grace to solitude.
—John Addington Symonds.

Visiting the Alcayde

Morocco

Up on a dark red saddle-cloth and using an angle of the wall to lean against . . . and with cushions at his back, his Excellency sat. Luckily Arab manners (and in these matters Berbers follow the Arab lead) prescribe no Kiddush, or, most infallibly, situated as we were, we should have been obliged to make it, with the best grace we could. So we advanced, were formally presented to the Chamberlain, shook hands, and after being greeted quietly, but courteously, and after Lutaif had answered quite in the style of Faredi, sat down upon a rug and leaned against the wall, tucking our feet well underneath our clothes to show our breeding, and remained silently waiting to hear what the Kaid had to say.

Mohammed-el-Hosein and Swani advanced, lifted the Kaid's selham, kissed it, and then retreating sat down, so to speak, below the salt, whilst in the doorway the two sentinels stood as unmoved as if they saw a Christian every day. Two or three elders sat round the room as solemn as josses in a temple, two Talebs, besides our friend the "Taleb of the Atlas," were writing letters, and the Chamberlain stood at attention till the Kaid waved him to take a seat.

No doubt his Excellency took mental notes of us, and certainly I looked him over carefully. . . .

. . . By race and language he was a Berber, but speaking Arabic tolerably fluently, and adapting all his habits and dress to those in fashion among the Arab Sheikhs. His clothes white and of the finest wool, . . . The Talebs never stopped opening and writing letters, now and then handing one to the Kaid who glanced it over and said "Guana" ("Good"), and gave it back to have the seal affixed with one of the three large silver seals which stood upon a little table about six inches high. The sealing-wax was European, and kept in a box of common cardboard, which had been mended in several places with little silver bands to keep the sides together, as we should mend a lacquered box from Persia or Japan. Behind the Kaid, to mark his seat, upon the wall were painted three "ajimeces," roughly designed in blue and red and green in the worst of taste. For furniture in addition to the matting and the rugs and leather-covered cushions, the cover cut into intricate geometric patterns, the room contained a small trunk-shaped box (perhaps entirely stuffed with gold . . .), a Belgian single-barrelled nickel-plated breechloading gun hung on a nail, and the before-mentioned double-barrelled English gun (from the Haymarket of the mysterious Londres or Windres, in the isle of Mists), a large pair of double field glasses; some bags of hide, two porous water bottles, a bundle of reed pens, and two or three pieces of bread, the staff of life, and which an Arab of the old school breaks, but never touches with a knife. Two negro boys with handkerchiefs, and boughs of walnut, stood on the right and left hand of the Kaid, and flapped away the flies.

Oh, what a falling off from when, in Medina el Azahra, the great palace outside Cordoba, the Greek Ambassador beheld the Caliph's court, the wonders of the great gold basin filled with a sea of quicksilver, and the slave boys, beautiful as angels, who fanned their lord with jewelled fans made of the wondrous bird from Hind, which on its spread tail carries a hundred eyes. But in Kintafi, even the Kaid himself held in his hand a branch torn from a bush, and flapped occasionally with his own august hand, when the myriads of flies became impertinent.

People were going in and out perpetually, like bees into a hive, or politicians pretending they have important business in the House of Commons. Some brought petitions, others begged for mules, horses, a gun, or anything which came into their minds, and generally the Kaid gave something, for Moors all pique themselves upon their generosity.

Besides suppliants, Jews and various artificers were hanging about the ante-room. A silversmith advanced to show a half-completed silver-sheathed and hafted dagger, engraved with pious sentences, as "God is our sufficiency and our best bulwark here on earth," and running in and out between the texts a pattern of a rope with one of the strands left out, which pattern also ran round the cornice of the room we sat in, and round the door, as it runs round the doors in the Alhambra and the Alcazar, and in thousands of houses built by the Moors, and standing still in Spain. The dagger and the sheath were handed to me for my inspection, and on my saying that they were beautifully worked, the Kaid said, "Keep them," but I declined, not having anything of equal value to give in return, and being almost certain if I sent a present from Mogador, that it would never reach its owner's hands. So we gravely put the dagger backwards and forwards with many courteous waves, "It is yours, take it I pray, although unworthy your acceptance;" and I "The dagger is in unworthy hands, let it remain with one who had the good taste to order such fine work. . . . " A pretty little comedy, my share of which I conducted through Lutaif, not wishing to fall into barbarities of speech and make myself ridiculous before so many well-spoken men. . . .

The talk ran chiefly upon our journey; why had we come? why dressed like Moors? where were we going? and why we had not a letter from the Sultan; and above all, why we had not called at his house in passing as was usual with all Moors (of our assumed condition) to do on the road? I answered that we were going to Tarudant, that we dressed as Moors because the people were not accustomed to see Christians, and might have insulted us; and that we did not call upon him knowing that he had so many visitors, and not wishing to intrude. As to a Sultan's letter, that was unnecessary, for I knew well if I had one he would find some good reason to stop us, under the pretext that the roads we should encounter would be unsafe. Moreover, that I had travelled much in Morocco, and did not like to have a Sultan's letter, for if I had one, no one would have let me pay for my food, and that I could not bear to be a burden on the poorer tribesmen whom I passed.

My object in visiting Tarudant seemed to him incomprehensible, as it was merely curiosity . . . he asked, did I know the English adventurers who, a few months ago, had tried to land upon the coast of Sus? As at that time I did not, I answered that they were personally unknown to me, but that I totally disapproved what they had done, especially because our Government had warned British subjects not to come to terms with the Sus chiefs, and that the Sultan had expressed a wish that nothing of that nature should be done. I added that personally I reverenced all governments, especially my own, having been once a member of the great Council of our Empire, which, I took care to state, with all the patriotism I could command, was, on reliable authority, said to be the largest and finest in the world.—Mogreb-el-acksa," by R. B. Cunninghame Graham.

What a Man Seeks

What a man seeks through his education is to get to know himself and the world; next, that for his knowledge it is before all things necessary that he acquaint himself with the best which has been thought and said in the world; finally, that of this best the classics of Greece and Rome form a very chief portion, and the portion most entirely satisfactory. With these conclusions lodged safe in one's mind, one is staunch on the side of the humanities.—Matthew Arnold.

On Chestnut Street

In their book of the career of Julia Ward Howe, their mother, Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott write:

"Many memories cluster about the gracious figure of Edwin Booth. He came often—for so shy and retiring a man—to the Chestnut Street house. We children all worshipped at his shrine; the elder girls worked his initials on the under side of the chair in which he once sat, which was thereafter like no other chair; the younger ones gazed in round-eyed admiration, but the great man had eyes for one only of us all. We gave a party for him, and Beacon Street came in force to meet the brilliant young actor. Alas! the brilliant young actor, after the briefest and shyest of greetings to the company, retired into a corner with eight-year-old Maud, where he sat on the floor making dolls and rabbits out of his handkerchief!

"This recalls an oft-quoted anecdote of the time. Our mother wished Charles Sumner to see and know Booth. One evening when the Senator was at the house, she told him of her wish. The next day she writes in her Journal: 'Sumner to tea. Made a rude speech on being asked to meet Booth. Said: "I don't know that I should care to meet him. I have outlived my interest in individuals." Fortunately, God Almighty had not, by last accounts, got so far.'

"Sumner was told of this in her presence. 'What a strange sort of book,' he exclaimed, 'your diary must be! You ought to strike that out immediately.'

"She admired Charles Sumner heartily, but they disagreed on many points. He disapproved of women's speaking in public (as did the Doctor), and—with wholly kind intentions—did what he could to prevent her giving the above-mentioned readings in Washington. She notes this in her Journal.

"'I wrote him a very warm letter, but with no injurious phrase, as I felt only grief and indignation, not dis-esteem, towards him. Yet the fact of having written the letter became extremely painful to me, when it was once beyond recall. I could not help writing a second on the day following, to apologize for the roughness of the first. This was a diplomatic fault, I think, but one inseparable from my character. C. S.'s reply, which I dreaded to read, was very kind. While I clearly saw his misapprehension of the whole matter, I saw also the thorough kindliness and sincerity of his nature. So we disagree, but I love him.'"

Emphasis Upon Hard Work

The time has come indeed to put the emphasis in our college courses upon hard work.—C. F. Thwing.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1922

EDITORIALS

A Parliamentary Muddle

THE condition of parties in Great Britain is an extraordinarily interesting one. The settlement of the Irish question has removed a peculiarly disturbing factor from the parliamentary grouping, but this removal has perhaps been more than counteracted by the tendency of parties in Great Britain itself to break up. Previous to the war there were four great parties in the House of Commons. The Unionist Party, consisting of conservative and liberal wings, between which there was no appreciable difference, the Liberal Party, the Irish Party, and the Labor Party, the last itself divided into the Parliamentary Labor Party and the small Independent Labor Party.

The conditions brought about by the war have changed all this. The Labor Party retains its two wings, but owing to the withdrawal of the Irish Party, and the practical obliteration of the Liberal Party, at the last election, it has become the second party in the House. The Liberal Party, which retains the Liberal organization and funds, is now numerically insignificant, though it contains in its ranks a number of able men. The whole real power of the House lies in the hands of the Coalition, the enormous party which follows Mr. Lloyd George, and is made up of men from all the other parties. The settlement of the Irish question has, however, made the title of the Unionist Party a misnomer. The Unionist Party came into being through the union of Conservatives and Liberals for the defense of the political union with Ireland. Now that that political union is to be dissolved, the Unionist Party, except as a name for something not originally intended, has ceased to exist, and this is obvious from the party meetings of the last week for the reorganization of the Coalition-Liberals.

Now a Coalition-Liberal is scarcely the same thing as a Liberal-Unionist. The Liberal-Unionist, as has been pointed out, is a Liberal who has joined the Conservatives in defense of the Irish Union. A Coalition-Liberal may have been a Unionist, or he may not have been one. He is one of the Liberals who joined the Coalition Party, formed at the general election immediately following the close of the war, and having for its object the enforcement of the terms of victory. From the beginning the unity of this party has depended largely on the political success of Mr. Lloyd George. It was his popularity that swept the country in the Christmas election which returned him to power, and it is not too much to say that without his influence the Coalition would never have been a practical possibility. As the months have gone by, however, not even his wizardry has been sufficient to hold together the discordant elements in the fold. The Conservatives have chafed more and more at being led by a Liberal, especially as they have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that they constitute the strongest element in Parliament. In addition to this, the Unionists, whether Conservative or Liberal, find themselves without a reason for being, since the Irish Treaty was signed in Downing Street, and the Act of Union of 1801 practically repealed.

It is not unnatural, therefore, that the spirit of rebellion should have grown up in the Unionist ranks, and this spirit was manifested in the vote of the "die-hards" against the Downing Street treaty. The vote was an insignificant vote in point of numbers, but it represented something more than a repudiation of the Irish agreement, it represented the latent opposition to Mr. Lloyd George in the Conservative ranks. It is true that it was largely short circuited by the fact that Lord Birkenhead was perhaps Mr. Lloyd George's principal assistant in bringing about the treaty, for Lord Birkenhead, in the days that are gone, was known as "galloper" Smith, inasmuch as he was Sir Edward Carson's chief lieutenant in the campaign for bringing about a forcible repudiation of Mr. Asquith's Home Rule Bill by Ulster. When "galloper" Smith went over to Mr. Lloyd George, the "die-hards" suffered a severe blow. For a time it was rumored that Mr. Bonar Law would again appear in the House to oppose Mr. Lloyd George, but ever since the war the titular head of the Conservatives in the House of Commons has been the fidus Achates of Mr. Lloyd George, and the "die-hards" were once more disappointed. Though these reverses broke the power, it did not affect the temper of the "die-hards," who became only the more irreconcilable. Threats of an open rupture began to be heard, and the result was the meeting of the Coalition-Liberals last week to form a new organization.

The position of the Liberal-Coalitionists was, indeed, fairly precarious. Had a split taken place between them and the Conservative-Coalitionists, they would have possessed the most popular leader in England, but they would have been without an organization and without funds. It was for the purpose of providing these, therefore, that the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George, was called, and that the new organization was formed under the name of the National Liberal Council. The most interesting effect of this meeting proved the stirring into life of the "Wee Frees," otherwise the old Liberal organization. The "Wee Frees," headed by Mr. Asquith, found the most valuable possible recruit in the return of Lord Grey to politics. It would be difficult to exaggerate what the influence of this may be in the forthcoming elections, for, putting aside Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Grey is easily the most distinguished of Liberal parliamentarians, as he is a man of great political influence in the country. The position as it stands at the present moment is, then, that there are two contestants for the mantle of orthodox liberalism. A right wing, led by Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey, and a left wing headed by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. It will unquestionably take a general election to prove which of these parties is the more powerful, and which is most capable of rallying Liberal voters to its standard. In the meantime, the political position becomes more and more complex even to those who have studied it most closely, for Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh Cecil, Conservatives both, have crossed the floor of the House to sit among the Liberals, and have openly offered coalition to Mr. Asquith, Lord Grey, and the "Wee Frees."

Two interesting questions, therefore, will be solved by the next election. The first is, Who is to wear Elijah's Liberal mantle? the other is, Who is to wear the Conservative mantle of Elijah? Parliament would seem to be surrendering to the group system.

The St. Lawrence Project

IN HIS address at the opening session of the National Agricultural Conference, President Harding, in a sincere and thoughtful effort to point out some of the methods which will contribute to the improvement of conditions on the farms of the United States, urged the necessity of more thoroughly organized and stabilized transportation facilities. He prefaced his remarks on this subject with the observation that "railroad construction, financing, and operation have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community." He added that "to say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to every railroad system in the world." The President's observations were merely introductory to the main point which he sought to emphasize. This was his indorsement, unofficially, perhaps, of the proposed deep waterway designed to connect, by way of the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. It is not presumed that President Harding, in thus indicating his approval of the plan in its broader conceptions, and declaring it feasible and practical, sought to intimate that all difficulties and obstacles had been overcome. He did not, of course, intend it to appear that present methods of water transportation as applied to lake and coastal navigation, if not to those craft employed in trans-Atlantic traffic in connection with river and lake commerce, will not have to be readjusted and revised. He did not attempt to answer the economic objection to the plan based upon the patent fact that the larger ocean liners are poorly adapted to the processes which it will be necessary to employ to lift them, by succeeding stages, to the levels of the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River and thence to the waters of the Great Lakes. Neither did he in detail emphasize the unseaworthiness of the transports now employed in lake traffic when carried out upon the Atlantic or sent to find their way into the Pacific by way of the Panama Canal. What he sought to emphasize was the supreme importance of providing for "the heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry," quick and easy communication with the ultimate lines of transportation which the products of that vast empire must seek and find.

President Harding's assurance that the waterway project is feasible and practical was based, no doubt, upon official reports which have reached him and which have been submitted to Congress. These reports, verified by expert engineers, have answered the only really serious objections to the plan. The objections now to be considered are those made by representatives of the principal eastern and transcontinental railroad systems and by the cities and communities which have until now virtually held a monopoly of the port facilities which have provided the only outlet for commodity freight originating between the Rockies and the Alleghanies. The experience of the last few years has proved the inability of the railroads to move, in season and promptly, the vast tonnage of freight offered, and of the ports to prevent recurring blockades which have seriously interfered with commerce and industry. The comparatively short stretch of unnavigable waters in the St. Lawrence River has held back, and is now holding back, and continuing to divert into the congested traffic area between the Alleghanies and the ocean, a tonnage representing 75 per cent of the national wheat crop, 65 per cent of the corn crop, 100 per cent of the flax crop, 50 per cent of the butter, cheese, eggs, and potatoes produced in the United States, more than half of the beet sugar crop, as well as 85 per cent of the annual iron output, 39 per cent of the copper, 75 per cent of the zinc, and 46 per cent of the lead.

What is it that stands in the way of undertaking the immediate overcoming of this barrier? History certainly encourages such a progressive step. It is pointed out that a little less than a hundred years ago all the commerce of Lake Superior was transferred by horse and cart to Lake Huron to avoid the falls at Sault Ste. Marie. It was not until the year 1844 that the first shallow canal was begun. The United States and Canada spent $32,000,000 to overcome the barrier, just as they now propose to work together in overcoming the last great obstacle in the outlet to the sea. The surprising estimate is made that the improvements at Sault Ste. Marie pay for themselves every six weeks. Likewise the sum of $16,000,000 was expended in dredging and removing obstacles from the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. Then there remained in the interlake traffic the single obstacle interposed by Niagara. Canada, single-handed, did away with this by the construction of the original Welland Canal. This link is now being improved by the building of the new Welland Canal, costing between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000. It is proposed that the newer project shall be made a part of the larger undertaking, which includes the river between Lake Ontario and Montreal. It has been said that the completion of the water route would save to the American farmers alone $188,000,000 annually.

When it is remembered that to this direct benefit there must be added the benefits to the farmers of Canada, and to industry generally, and that the comprehensive plan embraces the production, practically without cost, of more than 4,000,000 horsepower, estimated to equal the energy created by the consumption of 40,000,000 tons of coal annually, one wonders why any local or selfish prejudice should be allowed to stand in the way of an immediate assumption of the undertaking. President Harding took occasion to observe that Europe is about to undertake the development of a continental waterway connecting the Rhine with the Danube, which will bring water transportation from the Black Sea to the North Sea, and from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. He significantly observed that if nationalistic prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe, they certainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement less expensive and giving promise of greater advantages to the peoples of North America.

Wanted—A Square Tax Deal

PROFITEERS have been aptly described as "the other fellow." This same notion of "passing the buck" has been practiced by those who devote their attention to having taxes put on to some one else. When taxes were smaller it was comparatively easy to use them as a shuttlecock, but the cumulative weight has become so tremendous, even in the United States, that clearly the obvious thing to do today is to attack the main question and reduce the size of the tax, instead of futilely trying to shift the burden. A commendable step in this direction has been taken by business men in thirty-five states of the American union, who are organizing a committee for a campaign of education concerning sound taxation which is intended to evolve a square deal for all.

Already the great incubus of war that is held responsible for more than 92 per cent of the taxes is being dissipated to a certain degree by the Conference on Limitation of Armament in Washington, but there are still many phases of the tax problem yet to be solved in the United States.

One of the great difficulties experienced by many of the organizations has been their limitation to some particular forms of the problem, when today the great need is for the broadest and most comprehensive consideration of the tax question from the standpoint of the common interest, rather than that of some special group or individual. The real answer can be found only in a system that provides for each person to pay in proportion to his ability to contribute toward paying the cost of running the government. The nation-wide educational movement planned by these business men offers an opportunity to do some constructive work along these lines, while an intelligent interest on the part of the people is bound to develop a better understanding of the problem and promises a basis for reform tax legislation that will do what President Harding favors, namely, "abolish inequities and unjustifiable exasperations in the present system."

One of the inequities that have recently come in for criticism is the tax-exempt security, which started innocently enough, but has increased until today the amount of money invested in the United States, by those who would escape paying taxes, is estimated as high as $20,000,000,000. Of course, there are many arguments for and against the tax-exempt security, but in a campaign such as the one planned this particular factor may be fairly considered in conjunction with all others. If rich men are escaping their fair share of taxes by investing in exempted securities, the educational campaign ought not only to reveal the situation but to bring forth some satisfactory solution. Since tax-exempt bonds are opposed by many financial leaders, including the Secretary of the Treasury, it is considered fairly certain that they will be at least curtailed.

Intelligent research with regard to taxation holds much promise, for there are many weaknesses in the present laws that permit technical as well as moral evasions of them. Government and taxes are so impersonal that too many people fail to realize that every evasion of a just payment means putting their share on the shoulders of those who pay their own and the extra assessment, for the government has to be carried on and a certain amount of money has to be brought in. It is easy to see that the wider the distribution the smaller the individual burden.

In discussing taxation, the question of inheritance taxes has been introduced in the House of Representatives in Washington. There are many arguments for both sides, but one of the strongest made in favor of a larger tax of this kind is that the large fortune can best bear the payment, while by such a course the danger of tremendous accumulation possible as a result of time and compound interest will be reduced and the money be in a measure redistributed. Active discussion of the problem and sober reflection on the whole question will enable the people to tell the legislators what is wanted, and to know if they are getting it.

Crocuses

NO DOUBT it is the enterprise of the thing that appeals to most people. Like Mark Tapley, the circumstances in which the crocus is cheerful are almost always creditable. The bare mention of the crocus suggests still bare trees, still short days, a wind passing by with still a touch of shrewdness in it, and the crocus bearing up against it all and thriving on it. True, the crocus is equaled in enterprise, if not excelled, by the snowdrop, but then the snowdrop is so different in disposition. It is essentially retiring. When the snow is still about in patches, as it often is when the snowdrop first appears, you may pass by its small white flower and narrow green leaf without noticing them. But the crocus with its blazing yellows, its bright purples, its mottled white and red and so on sees to it that there shall be no ignoring its presence.

Then again, the crocus accommodates itself so well to circumstances. In England, for instance, or in France, or almost anywhere where the winters may be mild and open, the new year has scarcely come in before the little green shoots of the crocus begin to push up above the dank soil of the flower beds or above the weathered grass on the lawn, and with the least possible encouragement they continue to push up. Should the snows descend and the frosts come, they do not lose heart, but simply mark time, maintain their position, ready for an instant advance on the first suitable day. So it often comes about that, about now, in Europe, there will be some wonderful blazes of color under the trees in Hyde Park or in the Luxembourg gardens.

Then again, the crocus makes appeal by its "very ubiquity." As authority explains, it is to be found anywhere and everywhere throughout the temperate zones of the earth, whilst its different varieties are not reckoned in tens but in scores. Modern research has enabled all manner of new colors to be produced, too, though with the great majority of mankind it is safe to say the yellow and the purple have a first place in favor.

But to return to the question of ubiquity. There is a certain time of the year in Switzerland when anyone who desires to become better acquainted with the crocus will have special opportunity for doing so. It is the latter part of April or the early part of May. It is not a popular time. The winter crowds have gone away, and the summer crowds have not yet come. Yet it is a curiously delectable time, and full of surprises. Every day the valleys become more green and more dappled with wild flowers. Yet but a thousand feet or so up the mountain side one is back again in midwinter. And the crocus follows the snow line. Down in the valley his day may be over, but up the mountain side he renews his day every day. On the lower slopes there will be brilliant purple patches, for the wild crocus is generally purple. A little higher up, just a bud here and there will be breaking into flower. A little higher up still, on the edge of the snow, only the first leaves will be showing. But, every day, the grand procession moves higher up until crocus time is definitely over for another year.

Editorial Notes

IF ONE may judge by a recent public meeting in Melbourne, the present situation in the New Hebrides will continue to be a danger point in the Pacific until France and Britain settle the question of joint control. Resolutions such as those adopted in the Australian city cannot be ignored by either government. The transfer of the islands to France would not be agreed to by the Commonwealth or by New Zealand. Apprehension lest the islands might ultimately pass under the Japanese flag was also expressed in Melbourne, one speaker pointing out that France, if in sole control, might buy peace for her important interests in China by an exchange of the Rising Sun for the Tricolor in the New Hebrides. While such fears have undoubtedly been lessened by the new Pacific Treaty, it would seem bad statesmanship to permit the condominium situation to continue indefinitely.

WHAT is to be the outcome of all this "music in the air," which, it is said, is the result of the electrical cantatas, intermezzos, concerts, and orchestral numbers sent out by some of the 24,000 owners of radio-phones in America? These amateurs are supposed to tune their instruments to a 300-meter wave length, but do not, and thus manage to get every ether wave that is floating about. Will this ever-increasing army be content merely to send forth, or "listen in" on, simple harmonious strains? What about, say, the disgruntled Congressman who has some pet ideas to air, but has been refused a hearing in Congress? Or the discouraged tenor who believes he is another Caruso or Muratore? Will he not immediately buy a radio apparatus, and, sitting at his home desk, begin to declaim his grievances to the great fellowship of radio owners? It is easy to see that the radio enthusiasts may have to protect themselves from the public agitator, the reformer, and the whole army of those who will find in the new medium a capital method of getting a free advertisement for their wares, their wrongs, or their commercial schemes.

ACCORDING to the Journal of the American Medical Association, 51 per cent of doctors consulted have declared their belief that whisky is a "necessary therapeutic agent," while 49 per cent have denied it. Actually only 31,115 of the doctors consulted replied to the inquiries, and that figure does not represent a large percentage of the number of doctors registered in the United States. The division is practically even, however, and conveys little meaning one way or the other. There seems to be a good deal of, doubt, too, as to the relative authority of the men consulted. Those who saw in whisky a useful agent in medical treatment were mostly doctors living in the cities, for whom, if they choose, prescription writing has become a lucrative part of their profession. It should not be forgotten that, some time ago, the American Medical Association passed a resolution to the effect that alcohol served no purposes that were not served better by other agents. That was the voice of medical authority indeed.

IF PEOPLE generally have assumed that the cycle and the motor cycle are to be displaced by the low-priced automobile, their opinion may be changed by the facts brought out at the recent annual exhibition of such vehicles in London. Not only, it seems, are many motor cycles, even at the present reduced prices, being sold for more than low-priced automobiles, but the number of both cycles and motor cycles manufactured yearly in Great Britain, about 600,000 and 130,000, respectively, is constantly increasing. Surprising as it may be that many people should care to travel by such means for pleasure, much attention is being given to the manufacture of what is described as an economical touring motor cycle with a rather light side car. This machine, in various models, is sold at from £100 to £245. Judging from the reports of the cycle exhibition, tourists will find many of these speedy vehicles on British roads next summer.

STOPPING in Piccadilly to admire the lace-like gates that so long adorned the entrance of Devonshire House, a stranger was amazed to see the astonishing sight of two tall trees moving majestically across the broad walk that lies between Piccadilly and Buckingham Palace. There was no mystery about it, no moonlight transparency or misty morning light. There, in the blaze of day, the stately trees progressed across the park that is called Green. A crowd of some hundred people or more was in attendance. From the palace windows a watcher might well have exclaimed, "Gracious my Lord, anon methought the wood began to move." But it was not Birnam wood coming to Dunsinane, but simply the result of the trees having grown so quickly in the broad walk that it was found necessary to thin and transplant them to another part of the park.